The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,717—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th June.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	F. H. Seymour	26th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

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To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August „
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. „
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st „ „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 18th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 18th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles.) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1896.

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Tin of Flower Seeds containing 12 varieties	5 8	6 2
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The CAREY FAMILY and Others.

MINSTREL CIRCLE.

THE CAREYS—Miss DOLLY CAMERON and Mr. W. DURANT, and Mr. WILL H. MEYERS and Mr. PECK who have kindly Volunteered.

To conclude with the BURLESQUE of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

Introducing the latest Songs and Dances

AND

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MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE,

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FOR EVENING DRESS.

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NOVELTIES IN SPOT FOULARD and RICH FANCY SILKS.

Rs. 5-8 to 12-8.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

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LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1 13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

and

In the Matter of The Mutual Provident Society, Limited.

E. R. SMETHAM and Others .... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the provisions of Act XII. of 1895 (The Indian Companies Memorandum of Association Act) by the Directors of the above Society for an order confirming a special Resolution passed by the said Society amending the Memorandum of Association of the said Society as follows:—"That the Memorandum of Association of this Society be amended by adding the words "and guarantee to the Title of the Society between the words 'PROVIDENT' and 'SOCIETY' and by deleting the words "and the division of surplus profits among or for the benefit of Members" in the third clause of the said Memorandum and substituting therefor the words "and the formation of a Guarantee Fund in furtherance of the said object and the participation in the profits of the Company by any class of the members thereof either by way of reduction or cessation of subscription or otherwise."

ALL PERSONS having any cause to show why the said special Resolution should not be confirmed are hereby required to attend at the chambers of His Lordship Mr. Justice Fulton at the Court House at 10-45 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June 1896, when in default of cause being so shown the said special Resolution will be duly confirmed.—Dated this 12th day of June 1896.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of June, 1896.

Messrs. CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„	8,260,000

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

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FUNDS EXCEED
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INSURANCE.

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£1,017,690.

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All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

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CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

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LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	200	100 75	10 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to4
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		675
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	865
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	710
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,880
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,075
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,600	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs 12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,215
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	670
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	435
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	670
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 30	700
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	830
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	65
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310 650
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	820
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	265
Jewraj Balloo	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	640
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 30	845
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900

[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h-23m. Sun sets, 6h-38m. High water, 4-11m., 4-34a. Low water, 9-51m., 11-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Strathness entered the dock yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—We are requested to state that to suit the convenience of the Anjuman Munshi, on account of the Mohurrum festival, the usual weekly meeting of this Anjuman will not be held this evening.

KHANDALLA FREE DISPENSARY.—The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., has at his own expense established a dispensary at Khandalla, under the name of the "Khandalla Free Dispensary." It was opened for the use of the poor on the 6th instant.

THE LANOWLI PROPERTY MARKET.—We hear that Prince Samatsinghji has bought a bungalow at Lanowli, known as the "Forrest Cottage," and also other plots of land at Lanowli. During his recent visit he liked the place and its climate very much, and hence made the purchases.

UNSAFE DWELLING HOUSE.—The north portion of a four-storeyed house, belonging to a Parsee lady, named Maneckbai, and situated in Nagdavie Street, being found in an unsafe condition, and likely to collapse, the Municipal authorities were informed. The Engineering Department having pronounced the building to be in a dangerous state, the tenants were advised to vacate it, which they did.

DISPUTE BETWEEN DANCING GIRLS.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Babu, a Lahore Hindu dancing girl, charged Sahebjan, a Punjabi Mahomedan dancing girl, her mother Fizoo, her father Khalif, and another Mahomedan, with assaulting her. Mr. Quadros, pleader, appeared for Babu, while Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for Sahebjan and the three other persons charged along with her. The two dancing girls being neighbours, and of the "same trade," could not pull on well together, and strong language was often exchanged. A few days ago a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which Sahebjan was assisted by the three other accused. The charge being brought home, the accused were fined Rs. 20 each. The cross-charge against Babu, preferred by Sahebjan, who alleged she was assaulted by Babu, was dismissed for want of evidence.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Rajah Badulla, a Mahomedan, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of causing grievous hurt to one Abdulla Moradin, who died from injuries alleged to have been caused by accused on the morning of the 26th ultimo, at Ripon Road. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Little, the Government solicitor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law. Mr. Kabirudin applied to the court to liberate his client on bail on the ground that there was not strong and independent evidence against him. His Worship refused the application, stating that he had no power to do so, and that it was within the jurisdiction of the High Court, where the learned counsel should make his application.

EJECTED FROM A CASTE DINNER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Vithal Kakal Bhutt had taken out a summons against Jani Bechor Odhow, charging him with insult. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, and the accused was defended by Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors. The facts of the case have already been reported. After the evidence of the witnesses for the defence was recorded, the magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that this was a caste-dispute, and as such should not have been brought before the court, but it should have been settled by some influential members of the caste. The defence proved that complainant had been invited to the second sitting of the dinner, and not to the first sitting, on account of certain dispute in the caste, and that an invitation of that kind did not carry any slur, but simply meant that the man was to take his dinner at the second sitting until the dispute had been settled. The accused was discharged.

THEFT OF A HORSE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Boi, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a horse. Mr. J. F. Lallee, a Veterinary Surgeon, sent a horse on behalf of his constituent to Messrs. Bennett and Company, to be sold by auction, the minimum bid being Rs. 150. Accused happened to be at the auction, and finding that the animal was not sold, as it did not fetch the minimum price, told the syce that he had purchased the horse for Rs. 140, and directed the man to take it to Mr. Pestonji's stable, at Khetwady. Mr. Lallee, being informed of this, went to Messrs. Bennett and Co., and made enquiries as to who purchased the animal? Being told that the animal was not sold he asked the syce as to where he took it, and went to the stables, but the animal was taken away by accused the same evening, and sold to a Borah for Rs. 65. Accused was found out and arrested, and the horse was produced before his Worship. The matter stands adjourned. Meanwhile the animal will be kept in Messrs. Scots' stables.

ASSAULTING A MILL OPERATIVE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Bapoo, a muccadum of mill-hands in the Bombay City Mills, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hamilton with causing hurt by means of a knife to Gungaram Soorkia, a lad employed in the mill. On Tuesday, one of the spindles at which complainant had been working, getting hot, complainant went into the store-room to get some oil. He took up a tin of oil, and was returning to his department, when seeing a fellow-operative near the door, complainant stood talking with him. In the meantime accused, who is the muccadum of operatives, came up and slapped complainant on the face, saying that he (complainant) had been idling away the time. The tin of oil, which complaintant had in his hand at the time, suddenly dropped down, and the whole of its contents were spilt. This enraged the accused, who picked up a knife used for cutting ropes, and inflicted a wound, an inch long and an inch deep, on the forehead of the lad. Accused, in defence, said complainant was gambling in the store-room, and he simply threw a bamboo at him, which inflicted a cut on his forehead. His Worship fined accused Rs. 30, and ordered Rs. 10 out of the fine, if recovered, to be given to complainant as compensation.

KEEPING A PRIVATE MARKET WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dewji Ramji appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Douglas Barnett, Superintendent of Markets, charging him with keeping a private market without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., appeared on behalf of the Municipality, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dadachanji. Mr. Crawford stated the accused had been in possession of this market for many years, and he had been charged before the magistrate on various occasions. In 1895 he had been fined by his Worship Rs. 10 for using the place as a market without a license, and had been warned that unless he (accused) carried out certain requirements asked by the Municipality, he would have to shut up the market at once. Since then Dewji had done nothing, and although he had been treated all along with forbearance and consideration, he had been trifling with the Municipal authorities. Mr. Dadachanji admitted that his client had no license for the market, but contended that the Executive Engineer in his intimation, and the Municipal Commissioner in his letter, had given him an implied permission to keep the market open. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the plea urged on behalf of the accused by his pleader amounted to a plea of guilty. The intimation received from the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner's letter, read out in court, did not give accused a permission to keep open this private market. They simply intimated to him that if he were to erect a new building for the market, he might do so within certain period. It was not denied that accused had been fined in 1895 for keeping open the same market, and as he had continued contravening the provisions of section 403, the court now ordered a daily fine of Rs. 2 to be imposed upon him.

VASANT VYAKHYAN MALA.—At the public meeting of this Sabha, held in the usual place (viz., Poladari School, Kandewady), on Sunday last, the 14th inst., Mr. Keshav Hari Powdwal gave a very interesting lecture on "Education." On the proposal of Mr. M. L. Modak, seconded by Mr. K. B. Gidha, Rao Saheb Vinayakrao Kondev Oak took the chair. The chairman then asked Mr. K. H. Powdwal to deliver his lecture. The lecturer thanked the chairman for the very kindly observations he had been pleased to make in respect of his personality and his purpose, and the assembly for their kindly endorsement of the same. He said that Vernacular schools are greatly overcrowded, and that the buildings in which they are placed are for the most part despicably built and wretchedly closed on all sides, are facts which no one can deny. Oftener than ever complaints are made for better buildings being provided for schools, with sufficient accommodation, free ventilation, open light, &c., but no attention whatever has yet been paid to the subject. He quoted facts and figures to prove that there is not sufficient progress in education, and for this our Government is largely responsible. The next point on which he laid the greatest stress was the evil results that follow from the system of cram that is in vogue in our educational institutions. Messrs. K. V. Pette, K. A. Kelooskar, and Dane, also spoke to the same effect. The chairman, Rao Saheb Vinayakrao Kondev Oak, who on rising was received with cheers, addressed the meeting at great length, and suggested various plans of getting rid of the accustomed practice of lads wasting their time in idleness. On the motion of Mr. M. L. Modak, seconded by Mr. Dane, a sincere vote of thanks to the chairman was accorded. The business concluded by the secretary announcing that Mr. Dane would deliver a lecture at the next meeting, to be held in the usual place, on Sunday, the 22nd instant, on "Natural Morality."

BREACH OF THE BOILER ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Succaram Raghowji, the manager of the Hassanalli Sullemanji Hosiery Factory at Chinchpoogly, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. T. Drewett, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, charging him with working the factory engine without a certified engineer in charge, in contravention of section 6, clause 1 (d) of the Boiler Act. Mr. Drewett stated that, on the 30th April last, he visited the factory and found no engineer in charge of the boiler, which was working. He asked accused where the engineer was, and he replied that he had not come yet. Mr. Drewett asked him the engineer's name, which the accused gave as Kawasji Byramji. Mr. Drewett, however, believed that Kawasjee was on that day in charge of a boiler in a Spice Factory, and that he (Kawasji) had, on the 27th May last, got his name registered in the office as the engineer in the Spice Mill. The accused, in his defence, called Kawasji Byramji as a witness, who stated that he was a second and third class engineer, and up to the 30th May last was in charge of the accused's factory. He resigned on the 31st May. It was true that on the 27th May he got his name registered in the office as the engineer in charge of the "Spice Mill." On the day when Mr. Drewett visited the Hosiery Factory, he was in charge of the boiler. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that, although the witness Kawasji might be in charge of the engine of the Hosier Factory until the 30th May last, still he was not present in the factory when Mr. Drewett visited it. But according to the section of the Boiler Act, an engineer should have an absolute and immediate charge of the engine and the boiler. However, as the accused had already engaged the services of an engineer, his Worship imposed upon him a nominal fine of Rs. 10.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, disposed of the following matters:

RE BHIMJEE MAKANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson applied for a confirmation of the appointment of the special assignee in this case, with costs of and incidental to the application, which his Lordship granted.

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Shrimant Bai Revubai, asked for her "de bene esse" examination as a purdah lady, at Poona, where she is at present. Her affidavit conclusively established her right to be examined as a purda lady, and she had been so examined in another case. She was the wife of a Sirdar of the Deccan, and it would be an absolute indignity to her to be examined in court, as she was strictly purdah.

Mr. Starling, who opposed the application, said that his learned friend assumed that Revubai was a purdah woman. They had served two affidavits already. Last evening, they sent two affidavits to the office of Mr. Bicknell, which were refused. That day was appointed for her examination, and her whole object had been to cause delay. They had the greatest difficulty in seaving her, as she had been keeping out of the way. Mr. Starling said he was entitled to read the affidavits.

His Lordship: And the other side will be entitled to reply.

Mr. Macpherson: I am in the same position as your Lordship, because I have no knowledge of what the affidavits say.

Mr. Starling: They refused to receive them.

Mr. Macpherson: We were perfectly justified in doing so, because they were sent after 5 p.m. (A laugh.)

The matter was then postpond for the examination of Revubai.

RE DULAJEE FATEHSING.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker said the creditor's affidavit was served only ten minutes ago, and they wanted time to reply to it.

Mr. Robertson said the schedule had only just been filed. His client came down from Poona, and had filed an affidavit as soon as he could. The insolvent had incurred debts well over a lakh, his expenditure far exceeding his income; and on the face of the schedule, he was not entitled to an indulgence from the court. He was a resident of Poona, where most of the debts were incurred. There was, therefore, no jurisdiction in the court to grant an interim order.

Mr. Manker: Insolvent had been residing in Bombay, some time before he filed his petition.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a week, with an interim order to the insolvent.

RE KANJEE NAGJEE.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE SAYANA SAIBOO.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NARANDAS HARJIVANDAS.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE LUKHMIDAS NAGURDAS.

Mr. Mankar also applied for an interim order for this insolvent, which was granted.

RE KURSONDAS TEJPALL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was also granted an interim order.

RE WILLIAM BARKER.

This insolvent was also granted an interim order, on the application of Mr. Manker.

RE CHOTALAL GULABCHUND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for further time to enable the insolvent to file his schedule. His Lordship granted a month's extension.

RE ISMAIL VISRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE WILLIAM WOOD.

Mr. Manker, made a similar application in the case of this insolvent, which was granted.

RE VIRJEE SHIVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an order for substituted service on one of the opposing creditors, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Thomas Pereira; Hari Balvant Rege; Aron Daniel Tolkar; John Vincent de Silva; Vithal Bhivrao; Dada Manekjee; Kursondas Jaitha; Mirza Ali Akbar; Shamrao Goonaji; and Govindjee Valabhjee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF A CONVICTION UNDER THE OPIUM ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. DATTU BIN BALLA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. S. R. Arthur, First-class Magistrate, at Sattara, who, on the 19th December last, convicted the two accused of selling opium at a higher rate than the rate prescribed by the rules under Section 9 of the Opium Act, and fined them, each Rs. 30, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Two witnesses deposed that they purchased the opium at the accused's shop, each buying a pice worth. They met the patel after leaving the shop; and the opuim was weighed in the presence of a Punch and found to be short in quantity. The magistrate had no reason to doubt the veracity of the witnesses for the prosecution. The defence set up was to prove an "alibi," the evidence to prove it being of a weak description. The magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: Following criminal ruling 23 of 14th July 1887, we must hold that an infraction of a condition of a license cannot be considered an infraction of the rules and punishable under Section 9 of the Opium Act, especially as in the present case. There is nothing in the rules or in the license which imposes on the licensee any obligation to sell opium at the rate notified on his sign-board; and it is not shewn that he has sold contrary to Clause 16 of his license. We reverse the conviction and sentence.

For the reasons given, the court reversed the conviction and sentence.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 16.

10 p.m.	82·3

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	83·1

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO LAND ON THE FLATS.

THE "Gujerati" claims that the Municipal Corporation has proprietary rights to the land on the flats. Referring to the recent report of the committee on the subject, our contemporary writes:—"The committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to consider the subject of the continued occupancy by the municipality of government land on the flats had to report on a question of the highest importance to the city both from the financial and sanitary point of view. There can be no doubt that government have been saved an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees which they would have had to incur for the reclamation of the flats, as they were bound by law to do, but for the action of the municipality in depositing the town-sweepings on the flats and covering them from time to time with layers of sweet earth. This operation has entailed upon that body a correspondingly heavy expenditure. The past history of the question shows beyond doubt that government accepted Mr. Arbuthnot's proposals for handing over the swamps to the municipality in freehold, and that the Corporation communicated their acceptance of the same to the local authorities. Why the latter abstained from completing the negotiations it is very difficult to explain. But now that the question has been reopened, we fail to see how government can decently avoid doing what is fair and equitable to both the parties."

AN ANOMALY IN COINAGE.

Commenting on a report that the Nizam's Government is contemplating a reform of its metallic currency, the "Indian Spectator" asks how long the existing anomaly in coinage is to be allowed to continue? Our contemporary remarks: "The Nizam's Government is reported to be contemplating a reform of its metallic currency. The "Halli Siccas" Rupee contains two "masas" of alloy and nine "masas" of pure silver, or a proportion of 81·81 of pure silver to alloy, as against 91·66 in the rupee of the British Government. The British rupee moreover weighs exactly twelve "masas" against the eleven "masas" of the "Halli Sicca." It would be a blessing to the trade between the Nizam's dominions and British India, if the coin of the two parts be made uniform in weight and composition. There is a greater necessity of uniformity of coinage in the whole of India than of weights and measures, though the latter in itself is of no small importance absolutely. But a mere assimilation of the "Halli Sicca" with the British rupee in weight and composition, would not mend matters much, so long as the British Government has closed its mints to private coinage of silver and the Native states are free to coin as many rupees as they like. How long, we may ask, is this anomaly to continue?"

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks that a public meeting should be called to protest against India being saddled with the cost of the expedition to Suakin, and an emphatic utterance given to the public sentiment on the question. Our contemporary does not think that the Presidency Association is the only effective channel through which to make the public voice heard by the rulers, and observes: "In our admiration and praise for the good work done by this body of public men, we yield to none. But we do the Association no injustice when we say that after all the working of that body is looked upon more or less as academical and its voice lacks the ring which invariably accompanies that of large public meetings. We do not approve of the method of half-a-dozen men, though they be of undoubted abilities, meeting together in solemn conclave and passing resolutions and forwarding them to the Government. This plan works well indeed, but to a limited extent only. What then is the most effective mode of giving utterance to the public sentiment and driving it home straight to the ears of the rulers? The only course that suggests itself to our mind is that of holding large public meetings. It is then and then only that you can gauge the true current of public opinion. It stands to reason that the united voice of a large number of citizens, expressed openly and in the eyes of the world is ever so much more forcible, vigorous and effective than that of half-a-dozen men meeting in private assembly."

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

The "Indian Spectator" has some sensible remarks on the vexed question of house-connections in Bombay:—"It is a very difficult question to decide,—this of the house-connections; and the deliberations of the committee on the subject, appointed by the Corporation, can hardly be said to have brought it nearer to solution; for hopelessly conflicting in leading principles as the reports of the minority and the majority of the committee are, there are arguments in both which cannot fail to commend themselves as very sound to impartial readers. One satisfactory feature of the changed attitude of both the parties, is the evident inclination to come to a compromise. The house-owning interest does not seem to hope that it can now succeed in throwing upon the general tax-payer the entire burden of the connections, which, in equity, they and they alone, should bear. The minority of the committee, therefore, recommends that the Corporation should not be liable to maintain the connections after an year since their completion at Municipal cost, any damage during that period being reasonably considered to be due to defective construction. The concession thus made is considerable, and it will at least ensure carefulness on the part of the owners. On the other hand, the majority of the committee abate from their original demands the cost of all parts of the connections lying below public streets, which will, we believe, come to between a half and a third of the entire cost. But a considerable weight must be attached to the contention of the minority that to divide the responsibility of the construction in this way and to imperil sound work throughout, would be a mistake, fatal to the health of the city and one, resulting in a good deal of misunderstanding, inconvenience, vexation, and very likely law-suits. Above all, it is the duty of the Corporation to see that the entire work is done as best as possible. The evidence collected shows that the safest way of doing this is to have the work done departmentally."

A SHOW OF JUSTICE TO THE INDIAN TAX-PAYER.

It is no longer an easy thing for the Home Government, says the "Indian Spectator," to throw unjust burdens on the Indian tax-payer. The protest, which has proceeded from influential quarters against the attempt to saddle India with the ordinary charges of the Indian Contingent to Suakin, "is a clear indication of the approaching close of the old era of irresponsible dealing with India. The decision of Her Majesty's Government to wait for the views of the Indian Government, before putting before Parliament the resolution proposed by Lord George Hamilton also shows, that there is a disposition in them to make at least a show of justice to India. The earnest and able advocacy of the "Times" and the London Press generally deserves the warmest gratitude of the people of this country. With such a feeling predominating in the minds of the English public, if Parliament consents to impose the expenditure of the contingent on us, it will go to show, what has often in recent times been asserted, that Parliament has ceased to represent the best and worthiest section of the British public." The "Maratha" states: We understand that a long despatch has been sent to England in reference to the question of the Indian contingent ordered to Suakin. It is believed that most of the members consulted have protested against the injustice sought to be done to this country. There is, of course, no authoritative announcement, but the general rumour is that almost all the military authorities consulted and Sir James Westland have entered strong protests against the discreditable attempt to saddle the depleted Indian treasury with the cost of the Indian contingent ordered to Egypt."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Byculla Head-quarters, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of "F" Company at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant. All members are requested to attend.
2. There will be a meeting of "C" Company at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant. All members are requested to attend.
3. There will be a meeting of "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters on Friday next the 19th instant at 6 p.m., at which all members are requested to attend.
4. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at Head-quarters at 6 p.m., on Tuesday next the 23rd inst.
5. The following promotion will take effect in "L" Company from this date:—Lce.-Corpl. F. Behrmann to be Corporal vice Corpl. E. McDonnell resigned.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 53, Harringdon Road London England.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	9	49	8	26	9	30	7	32
Wednesday, June 17	0	36	0	32	0	61	1	52
Total	9	85	8	58	9	91	8	84
Total fall to June 17, 1895	6	88	5	46	6	10	6	14
Total fall to June 17, 1894	21	80	15	51	15	60	14	38

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·459	E	5	101·5	78·4	68	...	0·75	...
Agra	29·437	NE	5	90·6	78·2	83	...	1·40	+0·73
Cawnpore	29·440	ENE	5	91·8	80·6	85	0·08	0·81	...
Allahabad	29·421	C	7	91·1	80·3	80	...	2·46	+0·86
Jhansi	29·432	ENE	4	90·1	78·2	83	0·44	3·29	+1·77
Jacobabad	29·331	C	3	111·8	82·5	43	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·410	W	10	97·3	85·0	77	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·437	ENE	5	101·1	78·4	70	...	0·12	—0·70
Ajmere	29·435	E	3	96·9	81·5	74	...	2·97	+2·47
Deesa	29·409	W	6	92·3	81·5	76	...	2·24	+1·92
Ahmedabad	29·402	SW	...	90·2	79·1	81	...	4·21	...
Bhuj	29·372	NW	7	91·5	76·4	85	...	0·65	+0·03
Rajkot	29·409	C	3	85·9	74·7	83	...	4·86	+3·73
Veraval	29·401	SSE	4	85·6	78·3	85	0·06	1·55	..
Neemuch	29·412	N	7	98·8	79·6	74	..	1·02	—0·02
Indore	29·415	N	3	96·2	75·1	79	0·62	1·50	—1·80
Saugor	29·419	Calm	5	98·3	76·1	83	0·04	1·53	—0·17
Jubulpore	29·417	SSE	5	96·0	75·6	88	0·80	2·35	—0·83
Hoshangabad	29·408	WSW	2	97·9	79·5	85	0·02	2·54	—0·80
Khandwa	29·418	NW	6	94·2	80·1	79	...	2·52	—0·19
Raipur	29·504	SSW	8	98·9	72·6	83	1·90	5·67	+2·54
Nagpur	29·443	Calm	11	101·3	75·1	95	1·40	2·44	—1·82
Amraoti	29·440	ESE	6	97·2	74·8	87	1·71	8·09	+4·92
Akola	29·404	SW	7	98·3	77·3	81	0·04	1·17	—1·32
Surat	29·398	SW	L	89·6	74·5	93	0·57	2·02	—0·77
Malegaon	29·426	W	5	91·9	77·1	87	..	4·50	+1·68
Bombay	29·457	SE	15	86·1	77·2	89	1·12	9·50	+1·51
Poona	29·455	SW	8	90·0	73·4	82	0·41	3·01	+0·12
Ahmednagar	29·438	ESE	7	87·9	74·9	93	...	7·10	..
Aurangabad	29·455	Calm	3	87·3	74·2	86	...	8·15	...
Sholapur	29·476	SW	10	92·7	73·5	78	...	3·16	—0·27
Ratnagiri	29·464	WSW	11	86·4	77·9	89	2·13	8·34	— 9·61
Belgaum	29·535	WSW	23	79·2	68·3	94	1·00	4·43	+0·25
Goa	29·540	WNW	17	83·1	75·4	95	4·24	20·59	...
Karwar	29·577	SW	14	82·7	75·5	82	3·07	24·98	+2·25
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	29·688	WNW	5	83·7	74·5	92	0·99	20·60	—0·26
Cochin	29·689	W	M	83·7	75·7	86	0·26	17·39	+0·71
Bangalore	29·629	WSW	17	81·2	66·8	83	...	1·38	—1·18
Secunderabad	29·469	SW	11	89·1	74·3	70	..	4·48	+1·73
Masulipatam	29·491	WNW	12	95·6	83·0	70	..	3·74	+0·75
Bellary	29·535	SW	13	90·7	74·9	60	...	0·34	—0·74
Cuddapah	29·535	W	M	100·2	79·9	55	..	3·11	+0·99
Madras	29·570	WSW	10	98·5	82·0	70	...	1·15	—0·06
Coimbatore	29·617	W	9	83·9	73·3	76	0·12	1·72	+0·76
Trichinopoly	29·592	WSW	16	97·6	80·3	54	...	0·21	—0·49
Negapatam	29·598	SW	9	96·6	79·9	58	...	1·14	+0·19
Colombo	29·723	WNW	11	85·5	77·0	87	0·11	6·56	+1·14
Aden	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·16 (9·50); G T H=0·32 (8·58); St G H=0·26 (9·15); C.P=1·12 (9·50).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Deesa, Coimbatore, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are very steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Bangalore, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bangalore and Secunderabad, 18 at Calicut and Trichinopoly, and 16 at Karwar. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° in excess of the normal at Raipur and Nagpur, and the minimum 7° in defect at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (4·24") and Karwar (3·07"), between one and two inches at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Bombay, an inch at Belgaum, and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Coimbatore, Cochin, Surat, Poona, Jubbulpore, Indore and Jhansi. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has slightly increased in intensity, and its centre still lies a little to the west-south-west of Bombay. The winds around this disturbance are cyclonic, and as the sea is rough, very rough, and tremendous along the coast from Bombay to Cochin and the baric gradients very steep on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin, the weather is very unsettled on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Cochin and strong squally winds are to be expected. The depression at present shows a tendency to move slowly northwards. The weather is hence likely to become very unsettled in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The monsoon on the Malabar Coast is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, while that between Bombay and Karwar is nearly twice its average strength thereby showing conditions very favourable for rain on the whole of that coast. Local showers are also probable in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the North-West Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "Strong south-south-east trades blowing with a gale, a rough sea and lightning to north-west." The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden is over two-tenths since yesterday and indicates that a strong monsoon is blowing in the middle of the Arabian Sea. To-day's telegram from Seychelles states "S. S. E. trades light in force, cloudy weather, passing showers and lightning to west."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Wednesday's observations show that the conditions are practically unchanged on the West Coast. The pressure has given way slightly in Kathiawar and Konkan and the low pressure area is now probably in the west of Kathiawar Coast. The depression has apparently not intensified, but is probably giving very strong squally winds off Bombay Coast. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts and moderate fairly general rain in the Central Provinces. Goa reports five inches, Karwar three, Mercara, Ratnagiri, Amraoti, Seoni and Raipur two, Nagpur, Pachmarhi and Jubbulpore one. Pressure has given way briskly at the head of the Bay, and the low pressure area now shown in north-west angle will probably cross the coast within the next 36 hours and advance to north-westwards. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Burma and showers in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. Moulmein and Bassein reports five inches, Tavoy four, Benares and Mussoorie, each one inch. Bengal will probably receive increasing rain and the Central Provinces and the Gangetic Plain light to moderate showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·427
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of wind* ... SSE, S, SSE, SE, S,	SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	393
Fall of Rain	1·52
Total fall during month	8 58
" " year	8·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	1 20

M. GEORGE AVEROF, the wealthy and patriotic Greek merchant of Alexandria, who has already expended a million francs on the reconstruction of the Athens Stadion, the scene of the recently revived Olympic contests, has announced his intention to give two million francs more for the purpose of completing the rebuilding of the Stadion in pure white marble, from the Pentelicon quarries throughout. In two years there will probably be an independent series of athletic contests at the Stadion. The international Olympic games, of which the first came off so successfully last month, will take place every four years, and will be under the management of the Paris Committee. The reconstructed Stadion will have accommodation for no fewer than fifty thousand Spectators. A Bill relative to the future maintenance and management of the revived institution is shortly to be submitted to the Greek Parliament. In all parts of Greece a veritable fever of popular enthusiasm has broken out for athletic sports.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date.* Agent.
A Tokio ... 2481 ... Jones Hull ... F Muir & Co
B Munificent ... 2090 Duddey ... 20-6 ... M M & Co
C Bombay ... Robertson ... J Mackintosh & Co
D Fultala ... 2642 Blott ... Calcutta ... 17-6 ... M M and Co
F Kt. of St. John ... 2254 Billett ... Japan ... N F ... Tata & Sons
G Goa ... 1217 ... Collins ... Zanzibar ... 22-6 M M & Co
H & J H M S Magdala ... 745 Goodridge R N ... Royal Navy
H & J Tennaserim ... 1660 Goodridge R N ... Royal Navy
K Thibet ... 1659 Garrett ... Jeddaa ... Haji C Joosub
L Mahanadi ... 547 Adam ... Shepherd & Co
L Satrunji ... 547 Ahmed ... N F ... Do.
M Kaveri ... 553 Fakeera ... Do.
M Sabarmati ... 524 Ahmed ... Do.
P King Arthur 1047 Hansen Jedda Suakin 19-6 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
1 Iran ... 4066 Hughes ... Dunkirk ... 20-6 E Bates & Co
2 Barque John Dawi ... 1013 Charles Born ... Calcutta ... H A Abdool
3 V Florio ... 1852 Ansoldo ... Genoa ... 23-6 F Crocco
6 Ravanna ... 2046 Street ... China ... 25-6 P & O S N Co
7 Ganges ... 2110 ... Creery Aden ... 19-6 ... P and O S N Co
8 M Bacquehem ... Costanzo ... China ... 20-6 A Lyods & Co
9 Kt. St. George ... 2999 Bevis ... Genoa ... 20-6 K Nixon & Co
10 Kt Templar ... 2704 ... Antwerp ... 20-6 ... K Nixon
12 Methley Hall ... 2235 McQuarrie Rangoon 18-6 E Bates & Co
15 Dwarka ... 791 Tice ... Karachee ... 20-6 M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Peninsular ... 4971 ... P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Hen zada (Transport)	Kerr	Suakin, June 6.
17	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddda, June 5.
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Suakin, June 7.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Vadala (s)	Wadge	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
13	Africa s.	Jones	Moulmein, June 7.
	Dictator s.	Bond	Liverpool, May 13.
	Muttra s	Turner	Bombay, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.—Steamers Nerbudda, Cyrus and Catherine Apcar, and barque Antofagasta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
14	Ulysses s	...	Unknown.
15	Khandalla s	...	Calcutta.
	Dunera s	...	London.
	Ellora s	...	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
12	Kerbela s.	...	Calcutta.
13	Nawab s	...	Bombay.
	Clan Macpherson s.	...	Calcutta.
	Lalpoora s	...	Singapore.
14	Clan Macalister s.	...	London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	ARRIVALS. Commander.	ARRIVALS. From	DEPARTURES. Date.	DEPARTURES. To
May					
28	Sappho H M's	Tisdall	Bombay	4	England
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	9	Bombay
	S Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida	2	Mussowa
30	Kola	Whitehead	Bombay	4	Zanzibar
	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast	1	Somali coast
	Albion	Race	Cardiff		
June					
1	Peninsular	Seymour	London	1	Bombay
	Seghalien	Le Gall	China	1	Marseilles
	Mount Serret	Marriog	Manilla	2	Barcelona
2	Dunera	Smith	London	2	Calcutta
	Indralema	Harwood	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Madura	Stabbing	Zanzibar		Bombay
	Genral	Anthou-sen	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Marquis Bucquecham	Costanzo	Trieste	3	Bombay
3	Frundsberg	Schweissgut	Pola	6	Bombay
	Santiago	Baste	Barcelona	3	Manilla
	Egitto	Baeigulapo	Mussowa	4	Mussowa
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Eastry	Carr	Java	3	United States
	Callingham	Paice	Busreh		London
	V Florio	DeMontano	Genoa		Bombay
4	Oriental	Moule	Bombay	4	London
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	5	Somali coast
	Golconda	Burkitt	Calcutta	4	London
	Po	Rapallo	Bombay	5	Genoa
5	Yangt'se	Chaboud	Marseilles		Madagascar
	Bombay	Robertson	Jeddah		Bombay
	Thibet	Garrett	Jeddah		Bombay
	Ambaca H T P Ship	Cura	Goa	6 5	Lisboa
	Haddon Hall	Jones	Bombay	6	Liverpool
6	Sultan	Ross	Jeddah		Calcutta
	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast	8	Perim
	Minto R I M	Baugh	Suakin		
7	Goa H T Ship	Plommer	Suakin	7	Bombay
	Chyebassa H T Ship	Packman	Suakin		Bombay
	Mobile	Miller	Jeddah	8	Persian Gulf
8	Moshtari	Clark	Bombay		
	Poseidon	Nicolich	Bombay	8	Trieste
	St Irene	Mil-stone	Bombay	9	Marseilles

Aden, 8th June, 1896.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—15 hogsheads stout, and 319 packages ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 51 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases gingerwine, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Greatham s—20 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Macrae s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co; 25 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
City of Venice s—13 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—6 cases soap, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Methley Hall s—5 cases hogsheads portwine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 125 boxes tin plate, A Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Munificent s—14 cases perfumed spirit, etc., Oomer Hassum and Co; 94 cases oilmenstores vinegar, &c. B F Mody; 3 cases biscuits and soap, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 22 cases oilmenstores &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.
Peninsular s—16 cases medicine &c, 27 cases ham, bacon & cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 packages paper, B Sazba and Co; 35 cases portwine, 10 cases soap, etc, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—6 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 5 bales paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Bangalore s—10 cases paper, Aldridge Solmon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rheinfels s—2 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Beronjee.
Stolzenfels s—1 barrel perfumed spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Chusan s—10 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

V Florio s—11 cases provision &c. A M Sodder.
V Florio s—91 cases provisions, A M Sodder; 4 cases cheese, C Boggiano; 30 cases provision, Abba Gunny; 6 casks cheese, and 45 packages provision, C Colonello.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 cases glassware, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—5 cwt ivory, J Bundarinath; 4½ cwt ivory, Moosa Gulam Mamed.
Peninsular s—115 bales cotton, 150 cwt senna leaves, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—5,001 cwt linseed and 47,301 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 600 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 203 cwt cowries, F Fischer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 1,162 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,200 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt of St George s—1,999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of St George s—25 tons old iron, G H Tajbhoy.

FOR RAVEN.

Tokio s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—1 cwt ivory, and 2 cwt peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy.
Kt of St John s—285 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 750 cwt onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 250 bales twist, Framjee Nusserwanjee; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Marquis Bacquehem s—1,000 cwt onions, Allana Moosa; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kt of St John s—300 bales twist, D Jeychund; 70 cwt sandalwood chips, Jeena Kika; 432 bales twist Tata and Co.
Ravenna s—100 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co.
Marquis Bacquehem s—150 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Strathness s—400 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Kt of St John s—800 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathness s—100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WALER or C. B. strong for Brougham work wanted at once. Address stating price "J," care of this Office.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing, Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, he other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years! !!

WANTED, a MESSMAN. Apply with terms and testimonials to SECRETARY, R. A. Mess, Colaba.

WANTED to hand over a firm of excellent business. For full particulars apply "D. D. A.," care of this Paper.

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DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co. BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

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PRICE..................................Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra,

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

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DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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TREATS LUNACY (Acute and Chronic Mania—Hypochondriasis—Melancholia—Insanity after Child Birth, &c.) SLEEPLESSNESS—HYSTERIA—EPILEPSY—VERTIGO—CHOREA—PARALYSIS, &c.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

B. SMYTH & CO.,
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Offer the following choice Brands of
BEER AND STOUT.

	Rs.	a.
DAUKES' G. D. Bass' ....Qts.	7	4
Do. Guinness' Stout ... "	7	0
MOLINE'S do. ... "	7	0
GRIFFIN'S Light Sparkling Ale lighter than Pilsener .... "	6	4
McEwan's, bottled by us......... "	4	4
India Pale Ale do. "	3	12

Also the common brands Cash or V. P. P.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. reduced the price of Consols in London yesterday, to 113. Indian Sterling Loan, 3½ per cent. was unchanged at 120¼; Rupee Securities were 3-16 lower, at £63 7-8; and Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, was quoted at 1s. 1 7-8d. French Rentes remained at 101¾, and Paris Exchange on London, at 25·16¼ fcs. Some £75,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England. Bar Silver decreased in value 1-16d. to 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the price was 1-8 cent lower, at 68 5-8 cents per oz., with Exchange on London ¼ cent. less, at 4·88¼ dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, on Friday last, was 2,190,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week. Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, was quoted yesterday, at 34¼s. per 416 lbs., shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market quiet but steady; Rapeseed, Brown, at 31½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, tone of market quiet but steady; Linseed, at 34¼s. per 416 lbs., this and next month's shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market firm.

At closing yesterday, the Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer with Surats and Arrivals steady. Spot prices were 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower far most descriptions, while in many an advance to about the same extent was quoted. Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, 3 59-64d. for June delivery and 3 11-16d. for October-November being the extreme quotations. The day's sales totalled 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; and the Imports aggregated 11,000 bales. The Manchester market closed strong.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 7¾ cents, and Futures for September were 10 points lower, at 6·74 cents, with those for December 5 points lower, at 6·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the comparison between the present season's arrivals and those in the two preceding years, stand as follows:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	1,000	3,000	1,900
Three days' do.	8,000	7,000	5,100
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,122,000	7,837,400	5,812,800

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day at former prices. No business was reported on account of Exporters, but the Mills bought 1,950 bales made up of 300 bales, Bhusawal, at Rs. 162, 200 each of Malkapore and Bengal, at Rs. 166 and Rs. 159, respectively, 250 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 148 to Rs. 150; and Khangaum, at Rs. 166 to Rs. 167; 150 Barsi, at Rs. 183, 100 Akola, at Rs. 160, and 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 155 to Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has been a quiet market, with a small business doing at previous prices. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	" ...... "	4-8-0	"
No. 1, Club Delhi	"	4-11-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-8-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-6-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-13-0	"

LINSEED.—Prices are unchanged, and a moderate business is reported, in a steady market The following are the quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-3-0	"
Do Cawnpore	" 6-13-0 to 6-14-0	"
Do Red do	" 6-2-0 to 6-5-0	"
Gingelly, white	" 42-0-0 to 43-0-0	"
Do Mixed	" 39-8-0 to 40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	2,362	bales.
Wheat...........................	21,859	cwts.
Linseed	10,298	"
Rapeseed	3,951	"
Poppyseed	2,596	"
Castorseed	1,887	"
Rice	4,843	"

FREIGHTS.—Business has been done for Hamburg and Antwerp, at 8s.; July delivery. The market lacks animation, sellers holding out for better rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady, at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was reported either way, and the market closed steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 2 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·48½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady in tone to-day, and rates after opening at 110¾ for Money and 110 5-8 for Account, advanced partially, and closed at 110 11-16 and 110 5-8 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in the market, principally, if not entirely, in Mill Scrip, quotations having advanced in almost all cases where a change is reported.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Wladivostock.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.
Turkish route, right.
Bhamo route to China, right.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	11	45 a.m.	22	59
Teheran	17	2	23 p.m.	...	33
Suez	17	3	... p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 17th June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	..	34	—	1
" Karachi	..	17	—	1
" Madras	..	52	—	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th June 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,782	37,376	...	1,594	85,509	...
Goods	59,842	43,130	16,712	...	...	18,836
Other earnings	4,325	5,374	...	1,049	...	16,194
Total for week	99,949	85,880	14,069	...	...	...
Aggregate......	2492098	2441619	...	...	50,479	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,63,308	Rs. 4,15,264	Rs. 6,074	Rs. 5,84,646
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	5,71,824

Increase ....Rs. 12,822

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SOLANO—June 4, at Malaga, Spain, Enrique Solano, of Arrah, Shahabad, aged 53 years and 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DIGNUM—June 8, at Madnapalle, the wife of Rev A A Dignum, London Mission, Salem, of a daughter.
ROE—June 11, at Bhatinda, the wife of E W Graham Roe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRIPPS—June 13, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Elsie Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr Francis Cripps, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.
HORNBY—June 13, at 4, Mission Row, Calcutta, E C Hornby, aged 51 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

WE have had occasion more than once to point out that one of the recommendations of the Education Commission—that regarding the holding of periodical Conferences—although heartily approved by the local administration as well as by the Viceroy-in-Council, has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance in this Presidency. When information on this point was called for by Mr. Setalvad in the Legislative Council, a reply was sent in by the Director of Public Instruction, which, to say the least, evaded the main point—namely, that the Conferences of Educational officers with managers of aided and unaided schools contemplated by the Commission have never been held. But what the Education Department in the Presidency has failed to accomplish has been successfully carried out by the Native States in Kathiawar, where a Conference described by the Educational Inspector of Kathiawar as a very successful chapter in the history of education in the Province was held last month. Verawal was the place of meeting, and it goes without saying that the Junagadh officials left undone nothing that could minister to the comfort of the delegates or the success of their deliberations. Eight Durbars of the Province—those of Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Porebunder, Morvi, Waukaneer, Palitana, Wadhwan, and Rajkote—sent delegates, and the Fund schools were well represented. As Mr. Turkhud, the Educational Inspector and *ex-officio* President of the Conference, remarked in opening the proceedings, the presence of delegates from so many States was an indication that the Durbars, having taken over the management of their schools, are evincing an increased interest in educational matters. The Conference is not to be regarded as a merely isolated example of what is done in the Province in the direction of stimulating the interest of teachers in their work and in educational topics. Schoolmasters in isolated districts, such as abound in Kathiawar, are very apt to fall into a dull level of routine, and it takes something more than a Conference held at rare intervals in a large centre to arouse them from this lethargy. The authorities have therefore been well advised in organising during the last few years District, as distinct from Provincial, Conferences at different places in Kathiawar and Gujerat. Mr. Turkhud states that at these assemblies the masters invariably spoke without reserve of the difficulties encountered in teaching, and discussed practical suggestions for their removal.

The work which the Conference was invited to perform was to consider the various suggestions thus made and in the light of them to modify the standards of primary education on the lines laid down in the recommendation of the Education Commission, to the effect that the standards should be revised in each province "with a view to simplification and to the larger introduction of practical subjects. . . . and their application to agriculture, health, and industrial art." Baroda—always well to the fore in educational questions—has already led the way for Kathiawar in this respect, as it introduced a new set of standards into the Vernacular schools last year, and other zillas have also taken the matter up, suggestions being made by Conferences held at Surat, Godhra, Jetpur, and elsewhere. The Kathiawar educational authorities in preparing the draft of the revised standards did so in the light of amendments made or suggested on these occasions, at the same time keeping steadily in mind the local requirements of Kathiawar. Care was taken to only propose changes where strong reasons existed for effecting them, and these reasons were set forth in detail in the draft submitted to the Conference. The thoroughness with which the assembly addressed itself to the important task before it may be judged from the fact that for eight days the proposed modifications of the existing course were debated. The standards for superior and rural boys' schools were revised, in the direction, as Mr. Turkhud said, of "giving the death-blow to cram." The standards for the girls' schools were readjusted, with a view to more attention being paid to needlework, cutting out, and other duties appertaining to the feminine sphere. Considerable attention was also given to the vexed subject of improving and extending the instruction Mahomedan boys receive in Urdu schools; and generally questions of raising ing the moral stamina, and physical powers of scholars, were carefully considered. The full report of the discussions and the decision arrived at in connection with the same is, we understand, being printed in book-form. Until this report is published detailed discussion of the work of Conference must be postponed. But meanwhile we can heartily congratulate the Kathiawar States in general, and the Educational authorities of the Province in particular, upon the zeal and intelligence with which, as this Conference shows, the States are fulfilling the educational duties that have devolved upon them since they undertook the direct management of the schools.

IN India, as in other silver-using countries, the ensuing Election of a United States President derives its chief interest from the fact that currency and not tariff is the foremost question discussed in connection with the contest. The events which have led up to this state of affairs are fairly familiar to financiers. The rejection of the Government Bill to modify the banking and currency laws last year, was followed by a message to Congress by President Cleveland, in which he declared the financial situation brought about by the depletion of the gold reserve was so serious as to need prompt and effective action on the part of the Legislature. The increasing distrust of the ability of Government to pay its obligations in gold was shown by the way in which currency notes for which gold could be demanded were constantly being presented to the Treasury. President Cleveland, therefore, asked that the Secretary to the Treasury should be authorised to issue bonds for maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and for redeeming and cancelling legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 1890. He asked for legislation making it compulsory for the principal and interest of the bonds—as well as all duties on imports—to be paid in gold. A bill embodying these proposals was rejected by the Congress, but President Cleveland, not to be outdone, issued a loan of sixty-two million dollars of thirty-year four per cent. bonds for gold. At the Ohio Convention, at which Mr. M'Kinley was adopted as a Republican candidate, a resolution was passed in favour of the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio fixed by international agreement, if that could be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions as might be determined by legislation, and as would secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether silver, gold or paper, should be at all times equal. Although the Convention, which selected him as a Republican candidate for White House, passed this resolution, Mr. M'Kinley was too astute to definitely commit himself on a subject of such paramount importance in the decision of the election until he had plain indications as to which side in the controversy was in a majority. His past record on the subject had been characterised by what is known in the choice language of American politics as "wobbling:" he had spoken and voted for a double standard, and at one time for free coinage. The result of this undefined attitude on the part of the author of the heaviest Tariff America has ever known was curious. The Vermont Republicans were for Mr. M'Kinley and a gold standard; the California Republicans were for Mr. M'Kinley and free silver; the Ohio Republicans were for Mr. M'Kinley and "honest money"—which in politics means different things according to the different views individually taken of money and also of honesty. The demand that Mr. M'Kinley should himself say what, if any, his real views on the currency were became more and more peremptory. Several democratic State Conventions having declared in favour of the gold standard, and the feeling amongst American business men having grown in the same direction, Mr. M'Kinley, last week, allowed his "managers" to announce that he is a determined upholder of the gold standard. This move has doubtless done much to conciliate the propertied classes, whose financial welfare is bound up in the gold standard, and who a few weeks back were alarmed at the prospects of Mr. M'Kinley's election, since he was not sound on this question. Prior to the assembly of the St. Louis Republican Convention, some of the delegates informally met and passed a resolution in favour of maintaining a gold standard and opposing free coinage of silver, except by international agreement for bimetallism. This step has been followed by an emphatic pronouncement by the temporary chairman of the Convention at its first sitting against "degrading the currency to the level of that of India or China," and in favour of "the highest standard value." But it is easier to talk of a gold standard than to bring one into existence in a silver-using country, as we in India are only too well aware. Three years ago, legislative sanction was given in this country to a gold standard, but the day of its inaguration still lies in the dim and distant future. However, in America but little is known of Indian politics, and it seems most probable that the gold standard plank in Mr. M'Kinley's platform will enable him to reach the coveted Presidential chair at the next election.

THE French Society for Psychical Research has held a strict investigation into the case of the young lady of Paris, Mademoiselle Couedon, who pretends to be inspired by the Angel Gabriel, in whose name she has prophesied things to come. Doctors of medicine and doctors of theology have also interviewed and examined the lady, and the Psychical Research Committee and they are practically of the same opinion, that it is a case of something more than hysteria or insanity. There are some few who believe she is either inspired or possessed, and others again believe that she is inspired, not by the Angel Gabriel, however, but by some inferior angel. As a result of the investigation by the Pyschical Research Society, Canon Brettes of Notre Dame has drawn up a report which reflects the views of the whole Society. Canon Brettes, we learn from Paris correspondents, deals with preliminary difficulties, with methods of mathematical precision, just like Euclid. There is something the matter with Mdlle. Couedon. It is either natural or supernatural. If the former, it is a case for a lunatic asylum. If the latter, the theologian must examine whether the inspiration is angelic or diabolical. Canon Brettes has nothing to do with the private personality of Mdlle. Couedon, a perfectly respectable lady, and puts her out of court at once; but only with the spirit that speaks through her mouth. If it is not the Angel Gabriel himself, it cannot be another angel, because it must be an imposter—in fact the devil. If possessed or inspired at all, Canon Brettes urges, it cannot be by an angel, and certainly not the Angel Gabriel. His antecedents were not such as to justify the belief that he condescends to visit Mdlle. Couedon. The Canon points out that Gabriel visited the Virgin Mary once only, and while she was in prayer, whereas the alleged angel is at the service of Mdlle. Couedon from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., and does not mind calling on her at her breakfast table. His prophecies to the Virgin Mary, extensive and specific as they were, were expressed in the Vulgate in fifteen sentences and a hundred and twenty words. With Mdlle. Couedon he talks day and night, and often on the most frivolous subjects. His language to the Virgin was angelic. He foretold that she would be called blessed by all nations. What does he say to Mdlle. Couedon? He promises to find her a husband. The young lady in question is well on the shady side of thirty. The Virgin as Mary was penetrated with humility. Mdlle. Couedon, the Abbe shows, is filled after each visitation with spiritual pride. The Angel Gabriel had the gift of languages; this one stumbles over the easiest Greek or Latin text. Canon Brettes quotes instances, and tells with pious horror that Mdlle Couedon's angel declares the Pope talks drivel and often makes mistakes. "What do you think of the Cardinals?" asked the Canon. "They——; but no," writes his reverence, "my pen will not write such a disgusting word." His conclusion therefore is that the "angel" is not Gabriel; nor a celestial spirit at all; but a demon, in short, the Devil. But the Canon would not have us believe that Mdlle. Couedon has no mission. Not at all, says he. Even the lies of the Devil may be made by God to serve his designs. The Old Testament quotes a witch. God from time to time issued warnings even to Pagans. Thus all nations of the earth were informed of the coming of a Saviour. This was done through the Pagan oracles. In this age of unbelief Mdlle. Couedon's utterances may serve to call people's attention to things supernatural, and thus her mission, if there be one, comes into the Divine plan. The Devil speaks, as it were, by permission. Anyhow, the spirit who does or does not possess this remarkable young lady, has been true to his word in one respect. He has, since the investigation, found her the husband she wanted, and the engagement was announced the other day, the lucky man being also favoured by the spirits.

A HOME paper, a little prematurely no doubt, tells its readers that the Indian mail contract and the question of its renewal are already exciting considerable interest. Very little interest indeed, we imagine, as a matter of fact; for it goes without saying that the contract will be renewed and no attempt will be made to shorten the time occupied in transit. There has been some talk in unofficial circles as to the desirability of reverting to the old Marseilles route. But the Post Office will not press it, for after all there is less time lost by sending the mails *via* Brindisi than would be the case if they were despatched by way of Marseilles. The journey from London to Marseilles and *vice versa* can be accomplished in twenty-four hours, and the French authorities, it is believed, are willing to make arrangements so as to shorten the period to twenty-one hours. The journey along the Brindisi route takes forty-eight hours, and it is urged by the friends of the proposed alternative scheme, the journey is extremely fatiguing and comfortless, as can easily be testified to by anyone who has accomplished it. No doubt this is so. But the object of those who undertake it is to make the sea passage as short as possible, and Brindisi is practically six hundred miles nearer to Port Said than Marseilles is. If, as is said, the Government of India insist on fourteen knot boats, they will only have the same service as they have now. The steamers would come in little, if any, earlier than they do now; indeed, some of them might come in later; for during the present contract we doubt if a steamer has ever once come in behind contract time. The Italian route will not be abandoned so long as England and Italy remain such good friends as they are to-day.

THE monsoon may now be said to have fairly burst in Bombay. The strong monsoon current which has been reported for some days as blowing in the middle of the Arabian Sea, has at length reached us. The skies were heavy, and gentle rain fell at intervals during yesterday. But this was but the prelude to a heavy storm of wind and rain which swept over the city after sundown, and increased until ten o'clock, when it was at its height. The storm continued throughout the night, and the rainfall was very heavy.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, the Aga Khan, accompanied by his followers, left Karachee by rail on Wednesday night, and will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning.

To F. G. Tait, of the Black Watch, belongs the honour of being the Amateur Golf Champion of 1896, and by him Scotland maintains her position of last year.

DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA, who, as Physician to the King of Portugal, did duty with the Duke of Oporto and Viceroy of Portuguese India in Goa, has returned to Bombay, and has resumed charge of the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary. Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Portugal have been pleased to present now to Dr. da Gama with their portraits, with their autograph signatures.

THE *Pioneer* writes: When matters were very much awry in Holkar's State last year we pointed out the serious consequences that might ensue unless the Maharaja reformed his ways. The arbitrary methods of Government then in vogue had attracted the notice of the Government of India, and his Highness received one of those admonitions which are generally effective when the Supreme Power has to exercise its authority over a Feudatory State. It was matter for congratulation that an immediate change for the better took place, and there has been no grave cause of complaint as to maladministration since then. But Holkar has enemies within his own territories, and some of these have now attempted to discredit him by circulating stories as to fresh oppression. We have the best authority for stating that these are untrue. Indore is by no means a model State, and much might be done to improve the system of administration; but there is no justification for alleging that affairs have again assumed the complexion of a year ago. Colonel Barr's recent visit to Simla was made the pretext by certain interested parties for the statement that he had gone to the headquarters of Government in connection with matters closely touching the personal conduct of the Maharaja. The object, of course, of such an assertion was to discredit His Highness, with a view, perhaps, to causing him to lapse into his reckless mood. Indore politics, however, did not even come under discussion during the short stay of the Governor-General's Agent at Simla; and the Ruler of the State may rest assured that he will not be harassed unless he wilfully throws prudence to the winds and again reverts to tyrannical practices.

A BIMLIPATAM correspondent writes: "A stray cheetah, which probably made its way from the Vizanagram hills, took shelter on a hill in our neighbourdhood and committed great destruction to calves, sheep and goats, for nearly a month. Inspector P. Sanyasyya Naidu Gur, with a party of shikaris, proceeded to the spot on the 8th instant, the villagers rendering great assistance in furnishing beaters with tom-toms. The cheetah was located in a large cave from whence he was driven out by the beaters. The party were armed with six guns, and as the cheetah bounded hither and thither, several shots were fired at it, but only one proved effectual. A shot from the gun of B. Kamaraz Pathrulos Gur gave the cheetah the fatal wound ere it entered into another cave to breathe its last. Fancying it to be still alive, the beaters set fire to the cave before removing the dead cheetah. It measured, plus the tail, 7¼ feet in length and stood over 2 feet in height. It is many years since this genus of the feline family paid us a visit."

AN international bicycle race from Bordeaux to Paris, which started from the former city, terminated just before the mail left. The finish was exceedingly close. Linton, an Englishman, arrived first, and Riviere, a Frenchman was second. The winner was much exhausted. Fisher, of Germany, who was looked upon as an almost certain winner, fell over a dog and had to withdraw. Riviere lodged a protest against Linton's victory, on the ground that he had not followed the route laid down, the judges eventually meeting the objection by awarding a prize of equal merit to both men. Linton had several falls, and it was with great difficulty that he dismounted at the finish.

THE *Times* special correspondent at Constantinople describes Ahmed Izzet the Sultan's new favourite and adviser. A lawyer by profession and later a judge and Palace spy; he has worked on His Majesty's low spirits, and prescribed for him a regimen of healthful pursuits and abstention from Court and official business, and the Sultan now is convinced that care for his health must outweigh all other considerations. Gradully and now entirely the Palace police work has been placed in Izzet's hands, and, as recently seen, the Sultan shuns the fatigue of discussing affairs of State with members of the Diplomatic Body. Thus Izzet has created an exceptional position for himself. By controlling the police business he closes to rivals the road to imperial favour, and, moreover, gets a free hand in his dealings with the Porte and the Diplomatic Body, so his influence upon public affairs will soon be paramount.

BERLIN scientists announce that they have succeeded in so improving the Rontgen tubes as to render it possible for the internal structure of the head, larynx, and more especially the action of the respiratory organs and the heart to be observed direct on a fluorescent screen. A practical demonstration will be given at the forthcoming Surgical Congress.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 17.

The platform of the Republican Convention has been drafted, and opposes the unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreements which it will strive to promote. Meanwhile, it upholds the existing Gold standard, and maintains silver paper currency on a parity with gold, and demands a strictly protectionist policy, descriminating in duties for building up the Merchant Marine.

It also upholds the Monroe doctrine, and demands the protection of American Missionaries in Armenia.

It sympathises with the Cuban struggle for independence, and favours granting belligerent rights to the rebels there.

LI HUNG-CHANG IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 17.

His Excellency Li Hung Chang lunched with their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress at Potsdam.

Prince Hohenlohe, Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the members of the Chinese Legation, besides other notables, were also present.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, June 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes (handicap) :—

Arlequin	1
Sonomine	2
Piety	3

THE RISING IN CRETE.

The Governor of Crete has summoned the Assembly to meet.

COLONEL RHODES.

Colonel Rhodes has left Pretoria and gone to Bulawayo.

THE AMERICAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The Republican Convention has met at St. Louis. Mr. Fairbanks, who has been appointed temporary Chairman, made a speech, in which he said the Party would resist any attempt to degrade the currency to the level of Indian and Chinese currency.

He urged them to restore a Protective Tariff and maintain the highest standard value.

The speaker's remarks were received with applause.

NEW RULES FOR ARMY SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 17.

Revised regulations for Army Schoolmistresses have been sanctioned. Under the new rules schoolmistress receive extra travelling and boarding allowances, and are also granted other privileges which were formerly disallowed. These regulations will come into force at an early date. The hardships of the Army schoolmistresses, it will be remembered, were dealt with, some months ago, by Mr. Labouchere. His proposals, then, have been seemingly carried out now to the letter.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The delay in publishing the reorganization scheme of the Education Department is causing some comment. It is believed, however that, as the Secretary of State has concurred almost wholly with the views promulgated by the Government of India resolution, it is not of sufficient importance to be published until the local Governments and Administrations have been again consulted on the matter. The revised regulations will come into effect during the current season.

THE BALUCHISTAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Crawford has been definitely nominated to officiate as Agent, Baluchistan, until Mr. H. S. Barnes takes over charge on the 20th November; Captain Cubitt officiating as First Assistant until further orders.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The despatch from the Secretary of State on the question of Exchange Compensation, arrived to-day. Mr. Hamilton is now awaiting the reply of the Government of India on the question of Statute Officers being debarred from receiving compensation. I hear on good authority that with regard to the general questions, the Domicile Act is likely to be amended.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BROACH, June 17.

Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge at Broach, has applied to the High Court for a transfer to another Court of an appeal preferred by Maneklal Trikumlal, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's agent, against the decision of Captain C. A. Brown, the Railway and Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, on the ground that the learned judge has already formed his opinion about Maneklal's guilt in the case when he disposed of the appeal in the case of Maneklal's sub-agents, who were also convicted for a breach of the Opium Act.

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT KILLED.

TWO POLICEMEN WOUNDED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, June 16.

Information has been received from the Amreli police that Nathu Jahangir, a nephew of the late notorious outlaw, Kadarbux, and the boldest of the four proclaimed Makrani outlaws against Junagadh, was killed in a scuffle early on the morning of the 13th instant at Motasamadhiala, under Dhari, in the Ghadh of Rastawala, by the ghist under the Amreli police Naib Suba Rao Bahadur Pragji Laxmidas. In the desperate fight with the outlaw and his supporters, two Amreli policemen are reported to have been wounded. The removal of this most dangerous character will, it is hoped, bring the outlawry to a speedy close.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, June 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, June 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

ADEN, June 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONG KONG, June 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, June 17.

The Mail steamer Mirzapore from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	31 3-8

The sum of about £750,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FRESH TROUBLES IN GOA.

ARREST OF THE VISCOUNT OF BARDEZ.

A correspondent writes :—The forebodings that, after the departure of his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, Goa would drift back into mismanagement are being realised. A few days since, it was rumoured that some men were shot down by order of the Government. It now appears that two individuals supposed to have belonged to the party of revolters were arrested at Quepem, and information of the event was communicated to the Government, which sent order to shoot them down at once. Mr. Filomeno Figueredo, Administrator of the Province, had no alternative but carry to out the order. The summary way in which the men were killed produced great excitement. The ill-fated Administrator paid the penalty with his life, the same night, when some associates of the men entered the house of the Administrator, and killed him.

A private telegram has been received stating that the Viscount of Bardez, and his second son-in-law, Mr. Filipe Heitor Pinto, have been arrested at Camorlin and put in goal, and Rowji Ranes, of Nadora, has been shot down. The intelligence has caused great indignation at the treachery by which the Viscount of Bardez was led to return to Goa. Trusting to the amnesty given by the Royal Viceroy under the sanction of his Majesty the King, the Viscount and his son-in-law, and several other exiles, were induced to return to their country, never suspecting that a snare was being laid for their capture. Whatever be the result of the arrest of the Viscount, general indignation is felt. It appears that many of the exiles, who under good faith of the amnesty, had returned to their houses, have already left the country, and taken shelter in the British territory.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN.

RETURN OF FURTHER TRANSPORTS.

The hired Transport Henzada, under the command of Captain T. Kerr, arrived in harbour, on the evening of the 16th inst., from Suakin. She left here on the 22nd May, with the 31st and 32nd Native Field Hospital, consisting of 4 officers, 18 Native officers, 27 non-commissioned officers and men, 367 followers, and 8 horses, 1 officer, 2 men, 9 followers, 2 horses, and 4 mules and ponies of half Veterinary Hospital, 2 officers, 4 Native officers, 180 non-commissioned officers and men, and 17 followers of the 15th Sikhs, and 2 Native officers of the Commissariat Department. She reached Suakin on the 1st inst., having experienced fine passage. The troops were immediately disembarked, and the stores were subsequently landed. The Henzada left for the return voyage on the 6th inst., and called at Aden *en route*. She experienced during the voyage fair monsoon weather to 500 miles from Bombay, thence variable winds, squalls, and high swell.

The hired Transport Nurani, under the command of Captain J. Carson, returned to Bombay harbour, yesterday evening, from Suakin. She left Bombay on the 21st May, with 4 British officers, 7 Native officers, 220 non-commissioned officers, and men, 3 men Commissariat Department, 40 followers, 11 officers' chargers, 250 troop horses, and 8 camels. Every thing went on successfully during the voyage, and she had a very good passage, only one horse having died during the voyage. The Nurani passed Aden on the morning of the 28th May, and Perim at noon, the same day, arriving off Suakin, at about 5 p.m., on the 30th May, too late to enter the channel; so she laid off all night, and started next morning, reaching the mouth of the harbour, at about 9 a.m., on the 31st, when Commander Baugh, of the R. I. M. S. Minto, boarded her and piloted the vessel to the moorings. Complete arrangements had been made for the discharge of the troops, horses and camels, by Commander F. M. Barwick, R. I. M. Transport officer, who deserves much credit. The work of discharging the horses was at once commenced, and there was no difficulty, for the horses only walked down a large gangway; the stores and rations being landed by convicts. The Nurani left for the return voyage on the 7th inst., and during the voyage, after passing Aden, encountered bad unsettled weather, with heavy westerly sea, until arrival in port. The last three days of her voyage the barometer decreased to 29·48. A large number of carpenters and coolies were hired by the Government Dockyard authorities to remove the fittings. On completion of the work to-day, the Nurani will be paid off.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Lushington, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 3rd Bengal Infantry.

Major A. H. P. Turner, No. 13 Company Eastern Division, R.A., has been transferred to the 31st Field Battery.

General leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lieutenant L. B. Montresor, R. A., from 7th July to 31st October 1896.

Captain G. Williams, R.E., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to elect for continuous service in India.

Captain C. J. Blunt, No. 9 Company Eastern Division, R.A., has been transferred to No. 2 Company Eastern Division, at Shoeburyness.

Major J. H. W. Eyton, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, will probably succeed Major Rutherford as Commandant of the Depot, Naini Tal.

Officers Commanding British Corps and Depots and the Heads of Departments are requested to submit by the 1st July next, a return of Warrant Officers (with their families) serving under them, for whom passages to England will be required during the Trooping Season 1896-97. Sex and ages of children should be given, and the column of remarks should show under what circumstances and during which month the passages will be required.

The following is the result of the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in London in April last, of officers of the Indian Service in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages :—French—Captain J. Vans Agnew and Major P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., "passed." German—Major P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., "Interpreter"; Lieutenant H. A. Newell and Captain L. C. Dunsterville, "passed." Italian—Captain J. M. Camilleri, "Interpreter." Spanish—Surgeon-Captain L. J. Pisani, "Interpreter." Russian (officers who have spent not less than eight months on duty in Russia)—Captain G. Murray and Lieutenant M. B. Roberts, "passed;" Lieutenant M. L. Hornby and J. H. Lowry, "fit to go to Russia."

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have perused Mr. S. B. Bharucha's letter in your this morning's issue, and as he challenges a reply, we are sorry to have to ask you to let us trespass on your space once more.

We are afraid it is no use discussing here the company's accounts with Mr. Shapurjee Bharucha, especially as he has threatened to drag us into court, where no doubt the matter will be duly gone into, but we may, perhaps, remark that the Rs. 16,000 standing in the books as charges on the 7 year's debentures, cannot at any rate affect the accounts only of 1895, although they show a margin of over Rs. 17,000 in favour of the higher rate of commission.

Mr. Shapurjee ingenuously compares the result of working to some of the best mills in the city, ignoring all considerations of superior and ample machinery, and encumbrances to suit his own argument of unfavourable results, but he will at least allow that the mill happened to make profit from the very first year of our taking up the agency. In 1894, it made Rs. 63,000, in 1895 Rs. 77,000, and this year, so far, it is making about 20 per cent. nett profit. Whether this result is satisfactory or not, we would leave unbiassed people to judge.

With reference to Mr. Shapurji's sneer regarding the rate of interest on our advances, all that need be said is, that it is, like the rate of commission, a mere matter of agreement, and neither Mr. Shapurji, nor anybody else, ever came forward to do better for the company in the one matter or the other.

Mere grumbling cannot count for anything in matter of business.—Yours, &c.,

VISHRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

June 17.

Aureole, the lively globe-trotter, whose "Impressions" delighted the public lately, has gone into a new and cheaper edition. This will be issued with a new preface, by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The same publishers will bring out on the same day, Mr. John Stafford's new story, "Doris and I." They have in the press Mr. L. Merrick's "This Stage of Fools"; as also "Sebastiani's Secret," by Mr. S. E. Waller, with 12 illustrations by the author.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major Greenstreet will officiate as Director-General of Military Works until Colonel Arnott can take up his new appointment from privilege leave. Major Greenstreet's merit and ability were fully recognised by the Government of India when considering his claims to the post, but he is not in strong health and, it is believed, intends retiring shortly.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India to make the post of Port Officer, Rangoon, a first-class Port appointment in view of the arduous and important nature of the duties performed by that officer.

Colonel Neville and Major Bairnsfather, 14th Bengal Lancers, who have already made their mark in India with *Koochpurwanipur*, have now adapted a bright little piece from the French, which they have called *His Nephew's Wife*. It will be produced at the Simla Theatre on July 11th. The libretto and music are certain to be good, for the two playwrights know their work well.

Another human sacrifice scare comes from Balasore, where the *Sirkar* is popularly believed to be in need of the corpses of women and children for the bridges in course of construction on the East Coast Railway. At Cuttack a report is current that people out of doors after dusk are seized and killed by the servants of the East Coast Railway and their bodies flung into the Mahanadi river. The story obtained so wide credence, that the District Magistrate deemed it necessary to proclaim by beat of drum that homicidal intentions were not entertained by the railway authorities.

The number of persons on famine work and relief in the N.-W. Provinces has undergone a very remarkable and sudden drop since the beginning of the present month. A fortnight ago the number of persons on the list was 277,000, while according to the weekly statement in yesterday's *Gazette* it has now gone down to 190,000. Partly this seems to be explained by the impulse of the agriculturists to get back to their villages and fields in time for the re-opening of the farming season on the burst of the monsoon; partly, we fear, it must be attributed to the cholera which has not failed to break out where so many ill-nourished beings are gathered together, and which in places where it has been virulent, as in the Allahabad District, has almost emptied the works.

The adulteration and fabrication of liquors, more especially of what passes under the name of "whisky," is an industry of the bazaar which has given Mr. O'Conor occasion for annual comment in his review of the trade of India, and has been under searching, and probably more effectual, examination by the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association. This body, says our Allahabad contemporary, though formed in the interests of the trade, works equally to protect the public from the villainous decoctions offered as genuine liquors under every device of spurious labels and fraudulent trade marks. A case of this kind that occurred during the year resulted in an utterly inadequate fine of Rs. 200 on the native dealer convicted of the swindle, which penalty, as the Association pointed out, could be nothing more than an incentive to fraud. Remonstrances had this effect that the Bengal Government cancelled the license of the parties convicted, but the further suggestion that a clause should be added to all licenses providing that conviction before a magistrate might involve cancelment does not seem to have been accepted, as it well might be. However, other steps have been under consideration with a view to the better carrying out of the intentions of the Merchandise Marks Act. As an additional precaution against the dissemination of adulterated and injurious liquors it has been proposed to the Board of Revenue that special licenses for bottling should be issued by Collectors at a moderate fee after careful inquiry and liable to be withdrawn on evidence of fraudulent practices. This would doubtless do good as regards the liquor that is re-made up in the bazaars on a foundation of cheap imported spirit, though so long as potato spirit and a few drugs useful in adulteration exist there will be a certain supply of "cheap liquor" from abroad to meet the demand. Nor it can ever be hoped that malpractices in regard to the trade will ever be stamped out under any system. At the same time the Association is doing good work by confining the trade in spurious and harmful liquors to the narrowest limits, driving it to lurk in dark places instead of flourishing in public and obtaining heavy punishment on those convicted of engaging in it. It is strange that several well-known wine and spirit firms in Calcutta still hold aloof from the Association.

The report of the Lahore and Delhi Lunatic Asylums has called forth several strictures from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His Honour is of opinion that the large number of readmissions to the asylums is an indication that sufficient care is not taken in discharging lunatics as cured. The increased death-rate at the Lahore Asylum and the known defects of the building will lead, at an early date, either to the establishment of a suitable Central Asylum, or to the complete renovation of the present buildings. It is, however, concerning the efficiency of the warder establishment at both Asylums that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick finds chief cause of complaint. Although attention has been called repeatedly to the necessity for greater care being exercised in watching patients, no improvement is apparent, says his Honour. There were no less than four escapes last year at Lahore and two at Delhi, in the latter case no re-captures being effected. These escapes were due to carelessness, and there is patent irony in the official comment that "considerable laxity must prevail if the meeting of a half-yearly committee gives rise to such bustle and confusion that escapes can be effected under cover of it." Reference is made to "the serious case of a lunatic who was allowed to leave his cell for the purpose of drinking water. He refused to return, and five warders used such violence towards him in forcing him back that he died of the injuries he received. This his Honour declares to be an extremely unsatisfactory result, as undoubtedly it was for the poor lunatic. Satisfaction is expressed in that greater care is being exercised in ascertaining the true causes of insanity; and that the employment of lunatic inmates in healthy out-of-door work is increasing.

In the Chief Court at Lahore, on Friday, Mr Justice Frizelle declined to grant bail in the case of F. E. Roy, who stands committed on the charges of culpable homicide and grievous hurt.

All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab have been addressed regarding the appointment of committees at various stations to superintend the operations of Dr. W. Haffkine in his enquiries and work in connection with cholera epidemics in India. The arrangement is that, when any serious outbreak of cholera appears in a district, the Deputy Commissioner will wire all available information to Dr. Haffkine. If the latter decides to visit the locality, a committee will be formed of two medical officers and the local magistrate, for the purpose of superintending the specialist's work, and, if necessary, reporting the results.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 6th June was 235, against 257 and 280 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 21. There were 33 deaths from cholera, against 44 and 71 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 18. There was one death from small-pox during the week against three in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 94 and 22 respectively, against 103 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·2 per mille per annum, against 23·0, the mean of the last five years.

The E. I. Railway in week ending 6th June 1896, earnings Rs. 10,43,224; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open Rs. 614. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 11,11,908; miles open 1,690·79; per mile open Rs. 658. Increase, miles open 8·91. Decrease, earnings Rs. 68,684; per mile open Rs. 44. From 1st January 1896 to 6th June 1896, earnings Rs. 2,50,55,726. From 1st January 1895 to 7th June 1895, earnings Rs. 2,55,65,231. Decrease, earnings Rs. 5,09,505.

Prince Farrukh Mirza, a son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh, had an attack of cholera on the 9th instant, and notwithstanding the best medical treatment available, breathed his last in Calcutta, on the 11th instant. He has left a widow, one daughter, and three little sons to mourn his loss. The young Prince was about 30 years old and had received his education in the King of Oudh's school, under Mr. Pringle Kennedy, the Principal of the Institution.

During April there were imported into India 71,195 ounces of gold, equivalent to 49,67,510 in value. Of exported gold the weight in ounces was 27,615, and its value Rs. 17,83,726, leaving a net surplus of 43,580 ounces imported, at a total value of Rs. 31,83,784. The silver imports reached 3,186,288 ounces, or a rupee value of Rs. 75,55,490. There were 728,742 ounces exported, equivalent to Rs. 18,21,415. The silver imports were 2,457,546 ounces in excess of the exports, and their value reached Rs. 57,34,075. Silver received at the Calcutta Mint during the month under review reached Rs 3,87,235, and at the Bombay Mint Rs. 17,40,660, of which Rs. 17,13,030 represented bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers. The value of the silver coined was, at the Calcutta Mint, Rs. 1,86,642; at Bombay, Rs. 4,73,849 (the equivalent of 208,828 British dollars), giving a grand total for the month of Rs. 6,60,491.

The members of the Mussoorie Municipality have not yet moved in the matter of the election of an official chairman, and the subject was not discussed at the last meeting. Certain members who resent the forcible language of the Lieutenant-Governor, contend that as the Mussoorie Board unlike that of Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and a few other stations, is at liberty to elect a non-official chairman, his Honour's attitude approaches coercion.

A petition signed by some seven hundred residents and visitors has been forwarded to the local Government, praying that of the two local railway projects now before the Supreme Government, preference be given to the direct Saharanpur-Mussoorie scheme.

Mr. Bodkin, Q.C.'s, historical romance "Lord Edward Fitzgerald," will appear in a few weeks. Fitzgerald's history was all romance. For the historical romancer Lord Edward's career is as promising as any that Ireland offers. It is just a hundred years since he joined the United Irishmen in his enthusiasm for an Irish Republic. How characteristic of the age was young Fitzgerald's romantic trip northwards through the American Continent to Quebec, and his adoption into the Bear tribe of Red Indians! Owing to Rousseau's influence, Europe then was sentimental over the noble savage and his primitive virtues uncorrupted by civilization. It is worthy of remembrance that grim old Cobbett was Sergeant-Major of the 54th Regiment in America while Lord Edward was Major; and that Cobbett described him to Pitt as the only really honest officer whom he had known. Lord Edward was cashiered for having taken part in an anti-British dinner in Paris in 1792. His share in the United Irishmen's plans for a rising in 1798, in conjunction with a French invasion, are full of excellent material for a historical romancer. We imagine that few people nowadays read Moore's Life of him. The least romantic event in Lord Edward's career was his dying quietly in bed, and not on the scaffold or the battlefield; though his death was caused by a wound received in his desperate scuffle with the armed band which arrested him.

Major-General Robley is the author of a singularly curious book, "Moko, or Maori Tattooing," which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish this month. The New Zealand war of 1864-6, in which the author served, gave him his opportunity of studying on the spot that now almost extinct art. The expression, a well-chiselled face, meant one thing to a Christian sculptor, and another to a Maori decorator. The work contains more than a hundred and fifty illustrations of designs and tattooed heads. There is no denying the fact that the Maories could appreciate the beauty of lines and curves. One witnessing the really striking examples of their architectural ornamentatiom exhibited in South Kensington cannot but regret that they did not work less upon the human skin, and more upon some other material. In General Robley's book, which is to be a two-guinea quarto, beautifully printed, the history of the art is sketched, and the various processes explained. The second section of the book deals with preserved heads, many of which, dating from 1770, are kept in European museums. It seems there are few, if any, such heads later than 1831, "when the traffic in Maori heads ceased." An illustration entitled "Preserved heads of Maori warriors, arrayed in robes and displayed by their conquerors," is singularly life-like. It betrays at least a rudimentary sense of statuesque drapery.

Among books in the department of what may be named popular culture, two or three which Mr. Murray has in hand may be specially named. One of them is a History of Astronomy, which Mr. Arthur Berry, of King's College, Cambridge, is preparing. It is scientific without being technical, and may easily be followed by persons of ordinary education and understanding. Mr. Berry's experience as secretary to the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate has been of use to him in the preparation of a work on which the exposition must be "popular." The volume will be included in Mr. Murray's admirable "University Extension Manuals," which are now appearing in two forms, one for Extension students and one for general reading. For the same series Mr. Stopford Brooke is engaged upon. "The English Poets, from Blake to Tennyson"; and Mr. John Cox, of McGill College, Montreal, upon "An Introduction to Physical Science."

"The Jewish Chronicle" says: Sir "Samuel Montagu having sent Mr. Gladstone a copy of Dr. Herzl's 'Jewish State,' translated by Miss Sylvie d'Avigdor, received a reply, of which the following is an extract: 'The subject of your enclosure is most interesting; not easy for one outside to form an opinion on; impertinent, perhaps, to speak it were it formed. I am surprised, however, to see the misery of the Jews so broadly stated. Of course, I am strongly *anti*-anti-Semitism. In a singular and rather striking novel called "The Limb" you would find some rather exceptional handling of Judaism.—I remain, most faithfully yours, (Signed) W. E. Gladstone.'"

The annual meeting of the National Bimetallic League has been held in the Hotel Continental, Paris, M. Loubet, President of the Senate, in the Chair. The proceedings terminated with the reading of a communication dealing with the probable effect of the next Presidential election in the United States on a solution of the silver question in that country. A banquet was held in the evening at which M. Loubet expressed a hope that the advent of M. Meline to office would lead to the triumph of the international bimetallic movement. M. Meline replied that the commercial crisis dated from the abandonment of the correct monetary system and the remedy was to return to bimetallism. The bimetallic movement was spreading in Britain, Germany, Belgium and the United States, and all it now required was the electric spark. He did not know when this spark would appear, but it would appear because the force of circumstances demanded it.

From the Baron de Meneval's affectionate eulogium to the spiteful portraiture of a scoundrel like Barras, the estimates of Napoleon's character are as numerous as they are conflicting. Mr. T. P. O'Connor has undertaken to extract from them all a picture of the man as he really was. The result will appear in a volume entitled "Napoleon," which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish. Mr. O'Connor deals principally with the social and domestic aspects of Napoleon's life. This much may be said for Le Petit Caporal—most of the memoirists who had opportunities of personal observation describe Napoleon as kindly, sympathetic, and homely in his domestic life, and simple in his tastes. At any rate, not only is Mr. O'Connor's hero the most striking figure of the century, but more has been written and talked about him within the last three or four years than at any time since Waterloo.—Another interesting subject, and one of more immediate moment than the foregoing, is "Egypt under the British," by H. F. Wood, which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are about to issue. The work is chiefly social and personal, avoiding the purely political topics which are dealt with so fully in Sir A. Milner's well-known book.

INVALIDING ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th I notice a leading article on the above subject. The writer appears to be in some doubt as to the degree of credit which is to be accorded to an *ex-parte* statement in "Truth," and says, in so many words, that there is another side to the question. While freely admitting that "Truth" is somewhat proud to accept much too loosely unsupported allegations as proved facts, I am sorry to say that in this case, there is no doubt, there is no brighter side to the picture. The writer of your article further seems to imply that the state of matters on the Clive in her recent voyage home was exceptional. That is not so. The invalids have always been subjected to much unnecessary hardship both on the voyage home and by rail down country. If anything, "Truth" has rather understated the case than overstated it. Many of your readers will know that this is so if they happen to have been among invalids either travelling by rail, or in an Indian Marine ship round the coast, or on a home troopship. The remedy, as you remark, is simple, *viz.*, the provision of a specially equipped hospital ship, but we must also have a specially equipped hospital train, and no delay in conveying the sick. I am glad to see that attention has been at last drawn to this matter, and that the press has taken it up. There can be little doubt now that sweeping reforms will be instituted, and much unnecessary suffering and hardship obviated.—Yours, &c.,

June 17. EXPERIENTIA

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, O. V. Muller, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ALLOWANCE TO POLLING OFFICERS.

The Committee sanctioned the payment of Rs. 96-8-0 as allowance to polling officers who conducted the recent by-election in the Girgaum ward.

SANDSTONE FOR TRAMWAY PURPOSES.

The Committee discussed letter, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner on the subject of the quarrying of standstone at Mahim for Tramway purposes, and it was resolved upon the motion of Mr. Shroff that the Standing Committee under the special circumstances reported by the Commissioner approved of permission being granted to the Bombay Trambay Company to excavate sandstone from the Mahim district, for the work of tramway road repairs, solely on the distinct understanding that the company should arrange for the excavation being done by its own staff and that the excavations should be filled up with sweet earth, and that an agreement be taken from the Tramway Company containing such conditions as the Commissioner in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer might deem necessary to prevent nuisance or danger to public health. The Committee were of opinion that the agreement should be limited to a period of one year, when the application might be renewed.

BASIN OF THE BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered letter, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the work of plastering the floors and pointing the walls of one-third of the old settling basin of the Bhundarwada Reservoir, and requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 24,000 for the work of plastering and pointing the whole basin, to the debit of Surplus Cash Balance.

On the motion of Mr. Rebsch, it was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given for the amount asked for, the charge to be met from surplus cash balance.

WATER-SUPPLY AT WORLI.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of letter, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on petition from the inhabitants of Worli complaining of inadequate supply of water in that locality. The Commissioner stated that the petitioners resided more or less at end of the three-inch main which was supplied by the 6-inch main in Ferguson road. As there were several mills on the Ferguson road the draw-off from the 6-inch main there was very heavy, and as a consequence the people at Worli constantly ran short of water. The supply there was entirely dependent on what was drawn off in Ferguson and De Lisle roads. When the 12 and 9-inch mains were laid, as recommended by the Water Committee, in Ferguson road and Worli, the present complaint would be removed.

It was resolved that in reply to their application the inhabitants of Worli be informed that the supply of water to their district depended on the draw-off from the main before it reaches Worli, but the laying of additional means of supply was under the consideration of the Corporation.

INFERIOR QUALITY OF A COAL SUPPLY.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 15th inst., from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution, dated 13th ultimo, regarding the inferior quality of coal supplied by Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co. The correspondence on the subject was not handed to the reporters. Some discussion ensued thereon, and it was remarked that if Messrs. Khambatta and Company sued the Municipality to recover the price of coal, they would find it a difficult thing to get the money.

Mr. Rebsch proposed that with reference to the Commissioner's memorandum the Committee were of opinion that in view of the circumstances now reported, and there being a doubt as to the legal position of the Municipality, no further action need be taken in the matter. The Committee were further of opinion that more care should be exercised in future in taking delivery of coal at the various stations.

Mr. Hurkisondas seconded the proposal.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved an amendment, and Mr. Vincent seconded, that payment in respect of the hundred tons of Davidson's West Hartely coal be withheld on account of the quality of the coal not being in accordance with the terms of the contract.

On a division the amendment was carried.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

Mr. J. Leask, the acting Municipal Secretary, reported the death of Mr. Adam Smith, one of the Municipal Auditors, and stated that applications for the post have been received from Mr. Chas. E. Nixon, Mr. Samuel Essaji, Mr. John S. Burn, Mr. Dinnanath Harichand, Mr. Edward J. Smith, Mr. N. Thomson, and Mr. Vinayekrao R. Navalkar.

It was resolved to forward the Secretary's letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Adam Smith, deceased, at as early a date as practicable.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

THE BAJ-ROJGAR TRUST-DEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Much has been said and written upon the recently agitated question of forwarding to Government a petition by the Parsee community, requesting H. E. the Viceroy to consider the propriety of enacting a special Act for the purpose of validating their "Baj-rojgar" trust-deeds; but neither the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, nor the special committee appointed by them, seem as yet to take any decisive steps, or to adopt satisfactory means, for redressing the religious grievances of their co-religionists. On the contrary, the trustees have been led away into a wrong method: one quite unsuitable to bring forth any successful results. The election of the committee, as it is, was a sad mistake; so also the preposterous framing of the petition to be tendered to Government. What an amount of incongruity is disclosed in that petition? It can be remarked by a slight reflection upon the common belief of the orthodox Parsees and the statements made in the memorial. I refer to paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11.

The paras. 5 and 6 give the religious statement as to the benefits derived by the living from the "Baj-rojgar" ceremonies; but ignore the fact or known belief as to the aggrandisement thereby of the position of the departed soul immediately after death. As a Zoroastrian I have a clear impression that the ceremonies performed and acts of charity done in the name of the dear departed relation, realise more advantage to the dead than to myself. If such ceremonies serve to do some good to me only, I would not care to spend my money over them, because the passage which is quoted in the memorial from the Avesta denotes a wish on the part of the "Farohars," and inculcates no duties. It is not there stated that a living Parsee "shall" perform such ceremonies, but the wish and pleasure is subject to his means and discretion. I feel, therefore, that the trustees ought to correct themselves and not mutilate or suppress their true belief and dogmas.

Further, on what Avesta grounds is it stated in the petition (para. 7) that the acts of setting apart in trust both immovable and movable property, for the due performance in perpetuity of these ceremonies, are considered by Zoroastrians, not only a pious and religious duty, but are deemed charitable in the highest degree? If that be really the case, the question arises: How many out of a thousand Parsees do fulfil that pious duty? When it is a duty, a true Parsee ought to fulfil it. But nine hundred and ninety-nine do not do so; consequently, according to the teaching of our trustees, they all have to go to hell. To say that such absurd duties are taught by the Avesta is nothing but a simple depreciation of the merits of a religion. I should also ask the memorialists to pay more serious attention to the sweeping assertions in the 8th and 11th paras., and request them to be more accurate in their dealings with Government.—Yours, &c., MACTE VIRTUTE.

THE KATHIAWAR EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference, which was one of the most important gatherings ever held in Kathiawar, took place at Verawal, from May 12th to May 21st, and was presided over by Mr. M. A. Turkhud, Educational Inspector, Kathiawar.

Eight States of the Province, namely, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Porbunder, Morvi, Wankaneer, Palitana, Wadhwan and Rajkote, were represented, and the Fund Schools of the province were represented by five Deputy (including one Sub-Deputy) Educational Inspectors. Sirdar Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas Desai, Dewan of Junagadh, and Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya, B.A., president of the Kathiawar Teachers' Conference, came down to show their interest in, and lending a helping hand to, the cause Mr. Turkhud had at heart. Captain Hyde-Cates, Judicial Assistant and Assistant Political Agent, in charge, Sorat Prant, was amongst the gentlemen present on the opening day.

Mr. Turkhud commenced the proceedings by welcoming the representatives of different States, and thanking the Dewan Saheb of Junagadh for so readily agreeing to his proposal to hold our Conference at Verawal, for the cordial help given them, and for the pains taken to make their stay comfortable.

Mr. Ratilal Chotalal Desai thanked Mr. Turkhud for his words of welcome, on behalf of the Bhavnagar State he represented, and also on behalf of the seven States, namely Junagadh, Porbunder, Morvi, Wankaneer, Wadhwan, Palitana, and Rajkote, which had sent Messrs. Ganpatrai Mayashanker Ghoda, B.A., B.Sc., Ranchhoddas Naranji Jivrajani, Pragji Mathurbhai Patel, B.A., Ichhashanker Prabhashanker Mehta, Krishnashanker Hirashanker Pandya, B.A., Champsi Gulabchand Shah, and Dahyabhai Khetsi, respectively.

The Dewan of Junagadh, Mr. Behechardas Veharidas Desai, thanked Mr. Turkhud and all those who had come down to take part in the Conference. He further expressed his willingness to attend it all the days it held its sittings, but regretted his inability to do so, owing to urgent State business. He further expatiated upon the importance of the work they had undertaken—the revision of the standards of instruction in vogue,—as it was an important factor to the building up of the future man. He concluded by saying that his able colleague, Mr. Purshotamrai Sunderji Zala, would have been most happy to have been present on the occasion, as he once thought he would be, had not serious illness prevented him from leaving Bombay, where he has been on business.

THE OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Rao Saheb Ganpatram Anupram Triwadi, in the course of a speech explaining the object of the Conference, said: In 1883 the Education Commission published its voluminous report, which is, indeed, a repository of the far-reaching investigations and lengthy inquiries of the learned members of the Commission, and the infinite views and the various thoughts held by those who appeared before them as witnesses on the great and important subject of education. Such a volume, emanating from the officers of the British Government and containing Native testimony of all shades, is, as a matter of course, considered an authoritative chart for our future guidance in matters educational. The report recommends strongly the holding of such conferences as we hold to-day, because they are an important means to adopt measures for the purpose of spreading education amongst all sections of the community, and for making suitable changes in the same as warranted by circumstances of time and place. Besides, such conferences facilitate interchange of thoughts, correct misunderstandings, enable us to keep up with the civilized nations and times and foster an "esprit de corps." Bearing in mind the manifold advantages which such samajes can afford, it is but natural for all true and earnest patriots to cordially greet such gatherings as ours; and it is a matter of satisfaction to find an awakening of this desirable sort in our Kathiawar for the last two years. The first conference ever held in this province was the Saurashtra Sikshaka Samaj, held in this town, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th November 1894, which had invited about 40 teachers serving in the Junagadh State and about 215 others interested in the matter. The report of its proceedings has been long since published, which will on perusal show to you to be a record of mature thought and long experience on the whole. Soon after, another conference on a grander scale was held in this Prant at Jetpur, under the patronage of Durbar Shri Naja Vala, and his enlightened Karbhari, Mr. Utamchand Jetha, which invited 142 teachers and 158 outsiders, who all took part in the proceedings, and which cost the Durbar about Rs. 1,500. The standards for superior schools and for girls' schools, as formulated by them, evince great solicitude and lighten the labour of the little learners, and, besides, contain many new germs of thought, which, as the report has been long out, cannot have escaped your attention. It must, however, be said that, like Kathiawad, the neighbouring zillas have not been behind hand in setting to work on this important matter. Surat and the Panch Mahals have already brought forward their new standards, while Baroda has even gone further, in so far that it has not only published a new set of standards for vernacular schools, but has already introduced them into its schools from the last year. All such standards as have been proposed by various committees have been embodied by us in parallel columns, and will be presented to you for consideration as a whole with many distinctive features. Along with these will be submitted to you our newly revised standards to enable you to make a proper comparison and see where they differ from and agree with other standards proposed by other bodies. You will see from them and from the notes attached thereto as explanatory to the same, that they have been framed after bestowing the greatest possible consideration and time on every head and sub-head, bearing the needs of the province in mind, and after well weighing what can be learnt from our observation and experience of the ever-continuous progress of education among the nations of the West. It is necessary to say at the outset that we have taken the greatest care not to depart from or to make any alteration in the existing standards unless we had strong reasons to do so; because we have started with the axiom, that the learned gentlemen, who have revised the Government standards in 1887, must have examined each subject in all its bearings; and therefore wherever a departure or a change has been proposed, the reasons for the same will be placed before you. Another thing which has exercised our mind is to learn the local wants of the province and the people, and to find out the means of educating them, so that the same can be supplied in the highest degree and in the best way possible and with the least loss of time. The third thing which we have borne in mind is that we were once little children, as little as those for whom we are trying to frame the new standards for primary education, so that sight may not be lost as to how the gradual opening of the faculties of children may take place sportaneously, as it were; what subjects young minds hunger after; how their appetite was to be appeased, and by adopting what means their dormant powers can be awakened. These thoughts have always been before our eyes. The fourth thing we have kept before us is the difficulties which experienced teachers have met with while giving instructions to their pupils. It is our earnest desire that these difficulties may, as far as practically possible, be removed, and that the constitution of the new standards may prove a guide to them. Fifthly: last, though not least, advantage of the twofold experience of the old inspecting officers of the province, who were all once teachers, as they are now inspectors, has been taken in framing the same. In thus revising the standards for primary schools, the views of all the educational conferences hitherto held, and those of the teachers and the examiners, have been fully requisitioned, always bearing in mind entourage of the native child. But with all this, it is not to be supposed that the standards now proposed are either infallible or unimprovable. With the progress of education and with the progress of the people and the times, the standards must be progressing; and as those of 1876 were revised in 1887, and those of 1876 were a product of those that went before them, it would be no wonder if what we have been trying to do to-day after about a decade, were to undergo the same process after ten or even five years. The proceedings terminated after the usual distribution of pan-sopari, garlands and bouquets.

REVISING THE STANDARDS.

The serious work of the Kathiawar Educational Conference lasted from the 13th to the 21st ultimo, during which time the revised standards were compared with those now existing and with those lately introduced into Primary schools by the Baroda State, as also with those put forward by the conferences held at Surat, Godhra, Verawal, and Jetpur. In this way, standards for superior schools, rural schools, girls' schools, Urdu schools, and night schools were thoroughly discussed by the inspecting officers and the delegates, who represented the eight States of Kathiawar.

During these debates, which sometimes grew warm and long, because Mr. Turkhud gave all liberty of speech, and let all members say their say, he displayed great tact, settling disputed points. The proceedings have been duly recorded, and will be published with the revised standards in due course.

On the 21st ultimo, at the morning sitting, when Mr. Turkhud bade good-bye to the delegates and thanked them cordially for the help they had given him in recasting the standards, and the States for sending them up here, the Porbunder delegate, Mr. Ranchhoddas Naranji Jivrajani, on behalf of all the representatives, thanked Mr. Turkhud for his able conduct in the chair, which showed how modesty and learning were wedded in him, and the sobriety of judgment and cheerfulness of temper displayed by him throughout with unexampled tact and patience were certainly beyond all praise.

FINAL SITTING.

In the evening, Vazier Bahudinbhai, C.I.E., Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behechardas, Messrs. Prushotamrai, Gulabdas, Harsukhram, Trikamji, Jadavrai, Mahomedkhan Faridkhan, Mahomedbhai Pirbhai, Chishti

Makbulmian Faizudin, Doctor Mahomed Hussen and many others, who had come by special train the previous day, honoured the conference with their presence. The Gondal and Vadia Dewans, Messrs. Bezonji and Dosabhai, Messrs. Gavrishanker and Amritlal Baxi, agency pleaders, Vahivatdar, Mr. Ambaram, Doctor Motilal- L. M. and S., several Taluka schoolmasters, and many others over and above the fourteen members of the conference, were present at this last meeting.

The Vazier Saheb took the chair, as proposed by Mr. Turkhud, who addressed the meeting and bade good-bye to the delegates. In the course of his remarks, after thanking the Vazier Saheb, the Dewan, and Mr. Purshotamrai for their presence, Mr. Turkhud said: In considering the changes in the standards, we have been guided by certain principles. We had to see, that what was placed before us was in accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Commission. But we had also to see that the changes in the standards were in accordance with the laws of the growth of the child-mind, and to take care that nothing was presented before the undeveloped mind which was neither ready for its reception nor had been previously made ready by habits of observation and by the due training of the senses—particularly of the hand and eye. We have endeavoured to give a death-blow to cram, and to the system of merely learning by an effort of memory what has not been previously duly observed and thoroughly understood. And we hope that cases where children, bright and intelligent, when commencing their school life, leave the school with all traces of their brightness and intelligence wiped away will be rare. We now insist upon quality and not quantity. And yet we think that we have so graded the studies that at the end of the sixth year of his course, a boy in a vernacular school will know quite as much as he knows now, certainly not less—but we hope in a more thorough and intelligent manner. The standards for superior and rural boys' schools have been revised on the lines indicated above. Those for girls' schools have been re-adjusted, so that more needlework may be got through, and the cutting out of garments has been insisted upon the higher standards. Recommendations have been made with the object of getting suitable books containing interesting accounts of the lives of good women in all lands,—something after the style of "the book of Golden Deeds;" so that moral precepts may be conveyed in a manner not too obtrusive, and may silently filter into the children's minds. But these are not the only subjects that have engaged our attention. We have given serious thought to the education of Mahomedans, and we hope that the relief we bring to these boys in Urdu schools will give a fresh impetus to those schools and will be the means of placing within the reach of many more Mahomedan boys the blessings of our system of education, so that they will, later, be able to make a better way in life. The needs of moral instruction have likewise engaged our serious attention. In this matter, rather than institute special class lessons which are not very effective, we have endeavoured to suggest means by which the moral tone of the whole school may be raised. Endeavour has been made that physical education may go side by side with class-teaching, and to grade it in accordance with the physical growth of the child. In this connection we hope, in course of time, to be in a position to hold annual meetings for athletic sports where the best boys from all schools will have opportunities for competing for prizes. The subject of annual class prizes for every school is engaging my attention, and with regard to this I hope each state (I am speaking of the States that manage their own schools) will be able to make its own arrangements. The Conference recommends that authors may be invited to produce reading books for the higher forms in both boys' as well as girls' schools, so that teachers may have a choice of books equally good to those at present in use. To the delegates my hearty thanks are due for the great amount of care and thought they have brought to bear on the various questions as they arose. The few days we have spent together have brought to our minds more forcibly than anything else could have done, the great amount of good such conferences produce. Mutual sympathy and respect are fostered, and undesirable misunderstandings are swept away. And when we part, as we shall do soon, it will be with regret, though tempered with an earnest hope that we shall meet again in another year. Our hopes are that this conference will not be the only one, but that it will be the first of a long series of annual conferences. And I am sure the name of this great State of Junagadh will always be remembered as the State through whose help alone was it possible to organize the first conference of the educational officers of the States of Kathiawar. Delegates, in finally dissolving this conference, I would desire you to convey to your Dewan Sahebs, and through them to your ruling Chiefs or authorities, my expression of deep obligation conferred upon me by your delegation here.

Mr. Ratlial seconded Mr. Turkhud's proposal, which was replied to by Mr. Ratilal, an eloquent Bhavnagar delegate.

Mr. Purshottamrai S. Zalla, the Naib Dewan, replied on behalf of the Vazeer Saheb as follows:—Mr. Turkhud, Dewanji Saheb, and Gentlemen,—I believe education to be a great blessing to the Hindus as well as to the Mahomedans, and so I deem it my duty to encourage it by my presence and to help it in every other way I can. I need not therefore tell you that it has given me great pleasure to be present on an occasion like this. Moreover, I feel myself honoured by your asking me to take the chair, for which I beg to thank you. I shall not fail to convey to H. H. the Nawab Saheb the thanks you express for the assistance given by his Highness to the conference, which has thus been enabled to go through its work here from the first to the last. At the same time, I must say that his Highness is always ready and willing to assist such a work as yours, it being in the interests of the public. I am glad to learn from you that your work was facilitated, and that therefore you were satisfied by the pains taken by our Educational officer and his two assistants, and I shall bring the same to the notice of his Highness. The principle on which you have revised the standards for boys and girls, and for Mahomedan schools, appear to be proper, and I am sure that the alterations which you have made in them are worthy of acceptance and will prove beneficial to the parties concerned. I agree with the view you express with regard to the moral and physical education of our youth. H. H. the Nawab Saheb approves the decision arrived at by your Samaj respecting the preparation of a new reading series, and under orders from his Highness I beg to announce that Rs. 5,000 will be given by the Junagadh State as a help to start the work. Finally, I must mention that you, your deputies, and the delegates, who represent some of the States of Kathiawar, have done a service to this great national cause and to the rising generation of the country, for which you all deserve the best thanks of all sensible people. Mr. Turkhud and gentlemen, permit me to say a word on my own account. I was prevented from being present on the opening day of your conference by unavoidable causes; but my sympathy was, nevertheless, none the less on that account, which I had not failed to convey to you through the Dewan Saheb, who had come down to be present on that day. I thank you for the flattering terms in which you have spoken of me in your addresses, and take leave to say that I consider myself highly fortunate if I can, in any way, further the cause of education. (Cheers.)

FEES FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a local paragraph in your Friday's issue respecting the levy of higher scale of fees from the Catholics of Bassein for religious services and ceremonies. In reference thereto, I may be allowed to point out that even the present fees weighed on the people heavily, and they were grudgingly paid, but before representation could be submitted for their reduction, so as to conform them with the scale prevailing in Salsette churches of the Propaganda jurisdiction, the public were atsounded at the announcement made in the Bishop's organ, that the heavy imposts shall be made heavier. The Catholics of Bassein labour under the disadvantage due to want of education; the bulk of the population are at the back of the priests. The people are, however, fond of feasts, &c., and considering that a good crop is got from services rendered, and priests adequately paid, the Bishop will see his way to lightening the imposts.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bandora Bazaar, June 17.

ARRIVAL OF A PILGRIM SHIP.

The s. s. Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Jeddah, via Aden. She left Jeddah on the 5th instant, with nearly 564 pilgrims on board—629 males, 200 females, and 34 children. There were twenty-one deaths during the voyage amongst the pilgrims from old age and general debility, and two cases of small-pox. After being seen by the Health Officer of the port, the patients were sent to the Infectious Hospital at Mahaluxmi for treatment, and the remaining pilgrims were vaccinated on board, and then allowed to land. The Akbar reports having met moderate monsoon from Socotra to Longitude 70° E., thence to Bombay variable winds, unsettled weather, and cross sea.

Are geniuses merely lunatics sufficiently harmless to be allowed to go at large? Dr. William Hirsch, a German of course, has made his contribution to the somewhat dismal literature of this subject. From the second edition of his book "Genius and Degeneration," an English translation has been made, which Mr. Heinemann will publish this month. Among the principal contents will be a chapter on "the limits of madness," on the influence of education on genius, one on the "hysteria of to-day," and one on "art and madness."

THE MISSING MONSOON.

A correspondent writes:—"The S. W. Monsoon" has been fallen in with a short distance to the south of Bombay, making a northerly course, and desired to be reported to the proper authorities—all well.

Circumstances which for various reasons were not previously brought to the notice of the Indian public, have now leaked out in connection with the previously unexplained erratic movement of this craft, and the anxiety regarding its safety, as expressed in a letter to "Nature," a Cape publication, will be better understood when it is explained that your "South-west monsoon" was prematurely hurried off on its present voyage, ill-found, ill-manned, indifferently equipped, and without any supervision on the part of the authorities in South Africa, who were understood to be engaged on pressing political business or passing a "period of occupation" within the limits of Pretoria. Under these conditions, it became necessary for the safety of the "S. W. Monsoon" to skirt the African coast working towards its northern shores; in this way avoiding the hurricanes and boisterous South-East winds, which periodically prowl around in the southern ocean. This precaution proved of advantage, as satisfactory progress was made, but till we got clear of the land, our "rain generators" and "accumulators" were of no use. Stretching across the Arabian Sea towards the coast of India, good progress was recorded till some huge elements were fallen in with, coming from the North-East, the sky was darkened, and for some time furious gusts of hot air greatly tried the "Monsoon," whose crew—not a lascar one—became worn out and insubordinate, refusing to return to duty unless extra rations were supplied, and exchange compensation promised. Becoming hesitation and reluctance were shown before sanctioning this unexpected expenditure, as no provision for contingencies had been made in our budget, and it was not known whether the Indian or Home Government would be called upon to make good the excess. We eventually got clear of this formidable ariel obstruction, which was believed to have originated near Bombay, as the portion of our craft nearest to that city, was freely sprinkled with charred fragments, bearing the [Co-operative Stores, Bombay] marks. Confirmation of this was, however, needed as other "authorities" detected among the debris particles of "Broach middlings," also badly singed. Advance towards the coast was speedily made, but owing to thick weather our position was not easily ascertained. Soundings taken became puzzling, as instead of the usual "Bottled expressly for the P. and O." being brought to the surface, the "armed" lead surprised us by bringing up specimens of "Messageries Maritimes" growth, hitherto unknown in these waters. We have at length overcome our troubles. Our wind as well as water accumulators, and compressors are now perfectly in order, and are regularly tried to ensure their satisfying all requirements. A little frolic is being carried on beyond your official limits as it is not deemed desirable to provoke just yet, the passing of a Government Resolution for the better regulation of your Craft's annual arrival, or by a premature intrusion, to reflect unfavourably on the anticipations of your Indian weather prophets, who doubtless, pending the settlement by the Bombay Municipal authorities of the house-to-house-connection problem, are making suitable preparations for the reception of your South-West Monsoon.

TOMMY ATKINS GIVES HIS SENTIMENTS.

Below we publish a letter from a private soldier, calling attention to his treatment by the Indian public. One correspondent becomes a little incoherent in his indignation, when he says "the face of a European soldier is such a "rara avis" as to need some special emanation from this pusillanimous individual to fix the sight on his mind." But he is right in his main contention, that to wear the Queen's uniform, even as a private soldier, is no disgrace in itself, and those who sneer at it, if such there be, only display their own little-mindedness. Thomas writes:—

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following in your paper and enquire the reason from the public of India:—

Some few days ago, I was visiting some friends in Murree, when I was most grossly insulted and sneered at by an Eurasian on account of my being a soldier. I have no way of returning the compliment, and so should have let the matter drop, but for what occurred on Sunday evening when, on my entering a public place of worship, I saw a woman deliberately get up from her seat and go to another, for no other reason than because a soldier sat down at the other end of the one she was seated upon. Do the public of India know that they owe their very lives and property to us? If so, they don't seem to value them much by the way they treat us. In the first case the man was only a pettifogging quill-driver in a tailor's shop, and no doubt had pored so long over his books that his ideas had got musty and stale, and the face of the European soldier is such a "rara avis" as to need some special emanation from this pusillanimous individual to fix the sight on his mind (sic). In the other case the woman, who appeared decidedly English, should have known better, and so I suppose what occurred must be put down to her ignorance either way. I would have the public know that the British soldier is a man and not a brute, and till he proves himself otherwise, expects to be treated as a man. There are numberless episodes like the above I could enumerate, but these are enough, and if in time of war the European and Eurasian population of India wish protection from us, they must treat us at lease civilly in peace. Have they forgotten so soon the horrors of '57 and how glad they were at the sight of a uniform?

A "Devonian."

HIGH COURT.—June 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Ooman—Payne G and S.
385-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Chitnis M and M In person and Craigie L and O.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.
423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Vissondas Ruttonchund—Little and Co.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
551-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandravandas Purshotumdas and another—Muljee and R, and Little and Co.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.
323-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta—Wadia and G.
398-95—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttanjee Jamasjee Mistry—Brown and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

339-84—Little and Co—Lawrence Augustus Matkins vs The Honble Charles Frederick Farran Acting Advocate General and others—F A Little, Pestonjee and K and M M Munshi.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

For Judgment.

81-96—Dikshit and D—Mahadeo Narayan Patanker vs Ramchunder Balwant Sathe—K. J. Mantri.
157-96—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld and another vs The Bengal S and W Co—Thakurdas D and C.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Choonilal Chotalal and another vs Bhukandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and C—Part heard.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

410-111-68—Craigie L and O—Harrivallabdas Culliandas vs Ootamchand Maneckchand—Bhaishanker and K.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Purshotum Narayen and others—Framjee M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

632-95—In person—Anandrao Damodhar Wagle vs Haward Bicknell—H Bicknell.
193-95—Edgelow and G—Moorarji Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
148-96—Ardeshir H and D—Bhimjeebhoy Sajan and others vs Mahomedally Dewraj and others—H J R Hemming.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee.)

Small Cause Court Suit for Dismissal.

390-30781-94—Bicknell M and M—Jugjiwan Jootha vs Khodidas Runchord and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shivshanker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.
611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff.
38-95—M L Shroff—Punamchand Krishnajee and others vs Chandoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
356-95—Little, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and another vs Hajee Sooleman Hajee Soomar—Payne, G and S.
429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Hearing on the Commissioner's Report.

698-63—M H Khan—Fuzloodin Cumroodin vs Ayshabai and others—Crawford B and Co.

For Further Directions on the special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S for pauper—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

It is said that the Pope intends to give a new impulse to Catholic socialism. He is arranging a new catechism, in which the religious sentiments are to insist not only on charity, but on the rights and duties of working people and those who employ them, and on private providence and public help. For this purpose Leo XIII. has long conferences with some sociologists.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th June:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th May 1896, reporting that the new 55-feet gates for the Prince's Dock (south entrance) have been placed in position in the entrance, and that a detailed report will follow.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The detailed report is awaited.

CUSTOM HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. C-8354, dated 26th May 1896, forwarding extracts of letter from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, asking for the Trustees' opinion on the points referred to therein; observing that Mr. Hughes suggested that a 10-feet upper floor verandah supported by pillars from below might be erected on the eastern side of the building for the Branch Custom House at the Docks; inquiring whether the Trustees would have any objection to this suggestion being carried out; and requesting that the Trustees will grant an additional space (100'×8') at the north end of the plot to admit of the width of the north and south verandahs being increased from 6 feet to 10 feet. Read the following extracts of paras. 3 and 4 from letter dated 9th May 1896, from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, above referred to:—"In respect to the class of building to be adopted for the new site and the style of design, Government wish for a very early report. If the Branch Custom House in its new location will be surrounded by warehouses and other buildings of a plain description, it will probably be sufficient to design the Custom House solely with a view to utility and economy, but the Customs and Port Trust authorities should be consulted on this point." "Whether the building should be of stone, or brick, or a combination of timber and brick-work, or iron and brick-work, and to what extent iron should be used in it, is also an important matter to decide, and, in considering this, the nature of the foundations and the risk of fire should be taken into account. The new site may require different treatment from the former site which was within view of an important road and near the Port Trust Dock offices. In regard to the foundation and the class of construction, the Port Trust authorities should be consulted and information should be furnished as to the nature and depth of foundations and the construction adopted for the Port Trust building in the vicinity." Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th May 1896, forwarding a tracing showing the site proposed to be handed over to the Government (marked A) and the same shifted north (marked B), leaving room for an additional gate at the main entrance to the docks. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th May 1896, reporting that he sees no objection to an upper floor verandah being erected on posts on the east side of the proposed Branch Custom House, provided the plinth be not brought beyond the main wall of the building and the ground underneath the verandah be not raised above the level of the surrounding wharf; and stating that he does not know of any reason against Government being allowed the extra space (100'×8') asked for, but with reference to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department's letter, pointing out that the new Custom House will have on the south side the Port Trust Traffic Offices and on the north side No. 2 Warehouse, both stone building; that the building will face the Manson Road and be well in view of the important Frere Road, and should therefore be built of stone and the design be in keeping with that of the Traffic Offices; and furnishing plan showing the foundations of the Traffic Offices which are erected on ground of the same nature: and stating that if, futher information be required, he would be glad to show the detail drawings of the Traffic offices to any one deputed by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. Read paras. 3 and 4 of the Chairman's note, dated 1st June 1896, stating (para. 3) that he has examined the whole site and surroundings carefully with the Engineer and Docks Superintendent, and there is one point that struck him as being of great importance in connection with this site, which has not been brought forward, and that is the absolute necessity for reserving space sufficient to enable the Trustees to increase the roadway accommodation at the main gate way; that it seems to him almost a certainty that an extra gateway, as shown in red on the accompanying plan, must be constructed in the near future for the convenience of traffic when the two existing gates would probably be devoted to goods traffic and the new gate to fast or light passenger traffic, and, if this view be approved, it will be necessary "now" to reserve the space required as, if the Branch Custom House be located, as proposed, up to the southern limit of the plot, there would be no possibility of increasing the width of this main gateway at any time: and observing that (para. 4) as regards the verandah he sees no objection to its being allowed on conditions—(a) That the upper verandah be supported from the ground upon iron pillars or columns; that no plinth, raised platform, or footway be constructed; and that the ground-floor be flush with the adjoining road surface of the dock. (b) That the south-east corner of the verandah be quadrant-shaped, not a right angle corner. (c) That no goods brought to or taken from the Branch Custom House shall be deposited, even temporarily, on the open dock space outside the verandahs, but shall be taken right into or from the verandah in carts, &c.; and remarking that 10 feet is too narrow and carts cannot work properly in that space; but there would be no objection to allow 13 or even 15 feet, seeing the verandahs of the Trustees own warhouses Nos. 3 to 7 project 25 feet on the same alignment. Read Proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—With reference to extract paras. 3 and 4 of letter dated 9th May 1896, from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, a reply should be sent in terms of the Engineer's report No. 2600, dated 30th May 1896. The Trustees are pleased to sanction an allotment of the additional area, 100' 8,' applied for in letter No. C-8354, dated 26th May 1896, from the Collector of Customs on the same conditions as are laid down in Trustee's Resolution No. 57, dated 18th February 1896. The Trustees further agree to allot sufficient space for a verandah on the east side on the conditions set forth in para. 4 of the Chairman's note, dated 1st June 1896, and, as the Trustees consider 10 feet in width would be insufficient at any rate for the ground floor, they recommend that the width be increased to 15 feet. It would be difficult to work cart traffic in a smaller width. The Trustees have no objection to the upper verandah being also 15 feet or any lesser width. The Trustees approve of the proposal to reserve ground for the extension of the main entrance to the Prince's Dock, as described in para 3 of the Chairman's note, dated 1st June 1896. A plan showing the site for the proposed Branch Custom House, as now approved by the Trustees, should be submitted to Government with intimation that, as the whole site is now practically utilised, no further extensions of accomodation on this site would be possible.

MODY BUNDER PASSENGER WHARF.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 39, dated 4th February 1896, sanctioning the project for improvements at Mody Bunder Passenger Wharf estimated to cost Rs. 42,000 (exclusive of lighting) and directing that it shold be included in the budget for 1896-97, and in the meantime reference should be made to the Collector of Customs and Messrs. Shepherd and Co. for favor of their remarks; that the collection of wharfage fees on goods brought as pasengers' baggage and landed at Mody Bunder should be suspended, and the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to approve of the collection of town duties being also suspended experimentally; and that the question of lighting and of the rate to be charged for water supplied to the public fountains should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner. Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, No. C-3312, dated 25th February 1896, stating that the proposed scheme meets with his approval and he has no remarks to offer. Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 25th March 1896, stating that they have carefully examined the plan of the proposed improvements and think they will meet the requirements of the Company, but are sorry that the Trustees do not see their way to fill up the slipway entirely without substituting steps for boat traffic, and suggesting that incandescent burners be used in lighting the bunder with gas; that the three leading beacons showing red lights be removed; and that one latrine be specially set apart for Europeans. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd April 1896, reporting that he has nothing to add to what has already been stated against the closing of the steps at Mody Bunder altogether; concurring in the necessity for latrine accommodation for the use of Europeans; and advising that one latrine of two seats—one for males and the other for females—be provided for them. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th April 1896, showing how a latrine may be provided for Europeans, suggesting that a urinal be provided for them as well, and stating that the cost can be met from contingencies. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 19th May 1896, stating that it is not legally possible, as proposed by the Trustees, to forego the town duty: that, if the Trustees desire that the wharf should be lighted, the matter will be considered when the proposed sheds are erected and that, on being informed of the number of fountains and the taps to each, the Standing Committee will be asked to agree to the concession they have recently made with respect to cattle troughs and drinking fountains being extended to the fountains at the Bunder. Submitted plan showing the proposed improvements. Submitted detailed estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 38,094. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate—the latter amounting to Rs. 38,094 or, with establishment, say Rs. 42,000—are sanctioned against the provision in the current year's budget. The work should now be commenced and be completed as soon as possible. The proposal of the Engineer, as regards the latrine accommodation, is approved.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th May 1896, forwarding plan showing the proposed extension of the large shed at Ballard Pier and a detailed estimate of the cost of the work amounting to Rs. 10,864.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate—the latter amounting to Rs. 10,864 for work only—are sanctioned, and the work may be taken in hand at once against the amount provided in the budget.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated 2nd June 1896, forwarding Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3682, dated 25th May 1896, sanctioning Rs. 800 for providing davits, store-room and boat-house at the old landing pier at Mazagon for the accommodation of the Harbour Police and their boats in place of his former proposal for the same accommodation at the Ballard Pier, which is held in abeyance, as the work of constructing the pier cannot be taken in hand owing to the impending monsoon for at least 6 months; and requesting that the Trustee's Engineer be instructed to take the work in hand at once. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th June 1896, forwarding demi-official correspondence with the Commissioner of Police on the subject and giving details of the rough estimate of Rs. 800 for the work that he furnished the Commissioner. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 9th June 1896, forwarding plan showing the proposed accommodation for Water Police boats at Mazagon Pier.

Resolution.—The accommodation temporarily required by the Commissioner of Police at the Mazagon Pier may be afforded at a monthly rental of Rs. 20 per 500 square feet of shed occupied, and on condition that the shed will be vacated after the expiry of the current monsoon season, should it be required for the purpose of trade. The Engineer should be authorized to undertake the alterations, &c., required by the Commissioner of Police, the cost being borne by Government.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 6th June 1896, forwarding a letter from Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeeboy asking for the loan on hire of two coal-lighters and stating that two barges are available.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the usual conditions under which barges are let out on hire.

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., dated 27th May 1896, stating, with reference to the draft lease of the additional land outside the installation site on the Mody Bay South Reclamation, that their solicitor has pointed out to them that the draft of the lease does not clearly define the date from which rent is to begin to be charged; and requesting that the Trustees' solicitor may be instructed that rent will begin to be paid six months after the 22nd January 1896.

Resolution.—Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. may be allowed free occupation for six months from 22nd January 1896, and the solicitor should be informed that rent will begin from 22nd July 1896.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th June 1896.	Total from 1st April to 5th June 1896.	For week ending 5th June 1895.	Total from 1st April to 5th June 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	23	209	17	213
" " out of harbour	19	211	31	222
" transported	10	121	25	138
" attended to	4	22	1	12
" warped......	1	11	3	24

THE ENDORSEMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The following draft of certain amendments which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Indian Secuities Act (XIII of 1886), in the rules published with the Resolution of the rules ment of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 96, dated the 7th January 1888, in the "Gazette of India," of the same date, is published, as required by Section 15 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 13th August 1896.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the above mentioned date, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

I.—For Rule 5 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely: "5. No notice will be taken of any trust appearing in an endorsement of transfer or receipt for interest. When a note is endorsed to, or receipted by any person, in his capacity of trustee or in any other representative capacity, such person will be treated in all respects as the true owner of the note.

II.—For Rule 7 the following shall be substituted, viz:—

The holder of a note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in all or any following cases that is to say:

(1) If the note has been enfaced for payment of interest at a Mofussil Treasury, and the holder thereof is desirous of altering the place of payment.

(2) If only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further endorsement, or when any word or words is or are written upon the note across any existing endorsement or endorsements, all cross endorsements being strictly prohibited.

(3) If the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing, or unfit in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving endorsement:

(4) If the note bears an endorsement which transfers the note to, or is signed by any person otherwise than in his personal capacity, except in the undermentioned cases:

(a) where the transferee is a well-know firm, corporate body, or Bank; or the signature attached to the endorsement is the usual name or signature of such a firm or purports to be the impression of the common seal of a corporate body with perpetual succession or is the signature of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Manager or Agent of a Bank or corporate body:

(b) where an endorsement is made in his official capacity by the person holding for the time being, one of the offices to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declared Section 7, sub-Section (1) of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886), to apply:

(c) where the transfer is made to or by a person in whose favour a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) or probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), or the Probate and Administrntion Act (V of 1881) has or have been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction:

(d) where the transfer is made to or by the executor or administrator of an estate, who is described as such therein, such executor or administrator being shown to be the holder according to the tenor of the note previous endorsements.

(5) If the endorsement is not clear and distinct, or if it is made on paper affixed to a Government Promissory Note.

(6) If, in the opinion of the officer before whom the note is presented for payment of interest, the title of the person so presenting the note is irregular or not fully proved.

(7) If the note in question, being a counterpart note issued under the provisions of Rule 8, has ceased to be the property of a minor, or to belong to an estate which administration is limited to interest.

In all or any of the preceding cases, payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed."

III.—In rules 10 and 16 for the words "the Act" and in rules 15 and 22 for the words "the said Act" the words and figures "the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886)" shall be substituted.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 11.)

The services of Mr S S Waterfield, Asst Dist Supt of Police and Commandant of the Peshawar Border Police, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th of May 1896.

Mr G S Hart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed Political Asst to the Supt of Hill States, Simla, vice Mr G G Minniken, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on privilege leave, with effect from 15th April 1896.

The following changes have taken place in the list of Forest Officers in the Associated Provinces with effect from the dates specified against each:—Mr J H Lace, to be Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, from 15th April, consequent on the departure of Mr Minniken on 3 months privilege leave on April 15th; Mr H Calthrop, to be Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, from 15th April, consequent on the departure of Mr Minniken on 3 months privilege leave on 15th April; Mr A V Monro, to be Officiating Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, from 15th April, consequent on the departure of Mr Minniken, on 3 months' privilege leave on April 15th; Mr F C Hicks, to be Offg Depy Convr, 2nd grade from 29th April, consequent on the departure of Mr Gisborne Smith on furlough; Mr A W Blunt, to be Officiating Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, from 15th April, consequent on the departure of Mr Gisborne Smith on furlough; Mr B O Coventry, to be Offg Depy Consvr, 4th Grade, from 29th April, consequent on the departure of Mr Gisborne Smith on furlough.

Mr W S Talbot, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 29 days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th of May 1896.

In supersession of Notification No 257, dated the 10th of March 1896, Mr C J Hallifax is appointed Junior Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, sub pro tem with effect from the forenoon of the 9th of March 1896, vice Mr A E Hurry, who has vacated that appointment.

Mr J F Connolly, Under Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th of May 1896, and Mr C A Barron is confirmed as Under Secretary from the same date.

Mr L W Dane, Settlement Officer, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th of April 1896.

Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Settlement Officer, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th of April 1896, during the absence on leave of Mr L W Dane.

Mr E C M Cooke is appointed a Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Dist.

Mr C A Macpherson is appointed a Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to the Delhi Dist.

Mr J F Vaurenen is appointed a Probationary Asst Supt of Police, and is posted to the Delhi District.

Mr A D St C Barr is appointed a Probationary Asst Supt of Police, and is posted to the Umballa Dristrict.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER OIL SEEDS.

Final Memorandum on the Winter Oilseeds Crop of 1895-96.

As stated in the final memorandum on the wheat harvest, the season generally, in the provinces in which linseed and rapeseed are largely grown, was marked by scanty monsoon rains which ceased much earlier than usual and by an almost entire failure of the winter rains. The conditions, which were very unfavourable for wheat, were less so for the oilseeds named in Bengal, Bombay, Berar, and Hyderabad, but were quite as bad in the Punjab and Sind, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces.

The yield of linseed is much below the average, though larger than that of last year (1894-95), but in that year the harvest was injuriously affected by prolonged wet which occasioned disease. The area sown was restricted in Northern India, as was that placed under wheat, by the dryness of the soil at sowing time; but the dryness of the soil led to an expansion in the sowing of linseed in Bombay and Berar, much land which was considered too dry for wheat having in those tracts been placed under linseed.

The area under rapeseed, on the other hand, was more or less contracted everywhere except in the Nizam's Territory, and the contraction was very material in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, and Sind. The harvest, however, was good on the reduced area in the North-Western Provinces, and in Bengal it was not much below the average; so that although the yield was very poor in the Panjab, Sind, and Bombay, the general result was a crop which was much better than that of last year and was just over the average:

		Yield in tons.	
		Linseed.	Rapeseed.
Average of five years ending	1893-94 ...	474,633	938,735
	1894-95 ..	325,697	864,111
	1895-96 ...	358,409	947,342

The provincial reports are summarised below:

In the Punjab the season was even more unfavourable for rapeseed than it was for wheat. The area and yield are respectively about 41 and 50 per cent below those of last year:

		Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
Average of five years ending	1893-94	584,680	82,679
	1894-95	802,600	97,224
	1895-96	475,100	49,229

In Sind the contraction in the area under rapeseed and the reduction in the yield were even more marked than in the Panjab, being respectively 77 and 68 per cent less than last year.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the yield of linseed in Bundelkhand, where it is largely grown is extremely poor. It has done much better in other tracts, the absence of disease having, in some measure compensated for the absence of rain, and the yield generally is larger than that of last year—which was, however, a very bad year—though it is not up to the average. Rapeseed on the other hand did very well in these provinces, and the yield is well in excess of the average.

		Yield in tons.	
		Linseed.	Rapeseed.
Average of five years ending	1893-94 ...	186,607	314,492
	1894-95 ...	123,064	232,517
	1895-96 ...	138,258	396,533

In Bengal the cultivation of linseed was unsuccessful owing to the causes which affected the crop in Northern India, and the rapeseed crop was also deficient (in a smaller degree):

		Yield in tons.	
		Linseed.	Rapeseed.
Average of 1892-93 and	1893-94 ...	126,200	350,900
	1894-95 ...	120,900	343,700
	1895-96 ...	95,600	326,100

In Bombay and in Berar linseed was grown over a more extended area than the average, much land having been sown with linseed because it was considered too dry for the sowing of wheat. On the whole the seasonal conditions were favourable to the crop by the prevention of disease, and the yield was good.

In the Central Provinces there was a great contraction in the area sown with linseed, the conditions in the northern and eastern districts appoximating to those which prevailed in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The seed also was affected with the desease which prevailed last year, and did not germinate freely. But though the area sown was greatly contracted the crop was good in quality and free from disease, and in quantity larger than that of last year—a very bad one—but greatly below the average.

Rapeseed in Bombay was not a successful crop, but in the Nizam's Territory the season was favourable and the yield good. The outturn of both crops in Bombay, Sind, Berar, the Nizam's Territory, and the Central Provinces was as follows:

		Yield in tons.	
		Linseed.	Rapeseed.
Average of five years ending	1893-94 ..	161,826	126,129
	1894-95 ..	81,733	170,391
	1895-96 ..	124,551	149,092

The mustard crop in Assam is very largely in excess of that of last year, but is only slightly above the average. It suffered from absence of rain in Upper Assam.

Trade.—The exports of linseed and rapeseed to foreign countries have been as follow in the last three official years (in tons):

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1893-94 ...	512,259	365,954
1894-95 ...	450,819	237,684
1895-96 ...	281,429	112,490

It seems evident that the trade will be on a restricted scale again during the present year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1896:—

The annexed Statement gives details of the area and outturn of this season's wheat crop in the form prescribed by the Director-General of Statistics, in his letter No. 7, dated the 24th February 1896.

The meteorological conditions of the present season are in some respects similar to those experienced in 1888-89, when the area under wheat fell 18 per cent. below that of the previous year, and only a 9 anna crop was reaped throughout the Provinces. In that year the rainfall of September and October was abnormally light and capricious. A heavy fall occurred in the middle of September, after which rain held off altogether for six weeks. At the end of October and beginning of November heavy showers fell in certain districts, and towards the middle of November and beginning of December there was further rainfall. But the distribution was very uneven, and the Northern districts fared badly.

The characteristics of that season and its crop then were: (i) the want of sufficient rain at sowing time, owing to which the lands became too hard to be ploughed or sown; (ii) defective germination; (iii) the stunted nature of the stalks, and (iv) the complete absence of fungoid disease.

The season of 1889-90 resembled its predecessor in the entire absence of cold-weather rains; no showers occurring after the sowing of the wheat crop till the first week in March; but copious falls during the third week in October replenished the moisture in the soil and materially aided germination. In that year there was no sprinkage in the area under wheat. The normal area, approximating to 41 lakhs of acres, was placed under the crop, and the outturn amounted to about 11 annas, somewhat exceeding two-thirds of an ordinary full crop.

In the season under report, the conditions have been still more unfavourable than in either of the similar years mentioned above. In twelve out of eghteen districts the total rainfall from 1st June up to date has fallen very considerably below the average of the past 28 years. In Damoh and Nimar the deficiency is 33 per cent.: in Narsinghpur no less than 50 per cent., but in this connection it is observable that the Provinces can make shift with a much smaller rainfall than the average, provided the distribution be suitable. Up to the close of August prospects were decidedly favourable, and indeed the dry conditions of September afforded an excellent opportunity for preparing the land. But in this month the rainfall was very light, and as a rule, of merely local occurrence. The amount received in various districts durtng this month ranged between 1 and 5½ inches: the average being about 3 inches, which is 33 per cent, to 50 per cent. below the normal rainfall of the month. Had rain fallen in October, there would have been every prospect of a good yield, but the conditions of this month were singularly rainless.

In eleven districts there was absolutely no rain, or showers giving less than half inch, which were quite insufficient in view of the parched and thirsty condition of the soil. In Betul, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat some beneficial showers were received during this month, the fall varying between 1½ and 3½ inches. Since October, however, there has not been any rain to speak of throughout the Provinces up to date, though Saugor received a mere sprinkling in the first week of December. The crop was therefore put down under the most unfavourable circumstances; many of the fields were too hard to plough or sow, and many cultivators postponed their operations in the hope of rain, which never came. Moreover, the seed-grain, which had been shrivelled by rust during past years, failed in many cases to germinate satisfactorily. Experience has shown that rusted seed will germinate under favourable conditions of heat and moisture, but these conditions were wanting this season, and the young plants, which appeared above the ground, were in many cases too frail to survive the abnormal heat which continued until late in November. At this period prospects were distinctly gloomy, and, but for the clear cold weather which prevailed throughout the Provinces in December and January, the yield would probably have been quite nominal. A peculiar feature of the season, which is especially marked in the Northern districts, where wheat and gram are frequently sown mixed under the name of birra, was the drying off of the wheat; gram being left in sole possession of fields in which both had been sown.

The various facts stated above tent to explain the great falling off in the area under the crop. The normal wheat area of the Provinces is about 40½ lakhs of acres. Last year there was a shrinkage to 34 lakhs of acres, which took place mainly in those Northern districts, where rust has done most damage in recent years. This year again there is a further fall in wheat cropping to 25½ lakhs of acres. A large portion of the wheat lands have doubtless been placed under other spring crops—such as gram, masur, &c., and some lands have been diverted to autumn cultivation. It is however, apprehended that the new fallow area has largely expanded. The exact extent to which this is the case will not be known until the annual statistics are completely compiled, but in one district (Saugor) 92,000 acres have fallen temporarily fallow. The decline of the wheat area is most noticeable in the Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts, which have suffered most from rust in the two preceding seasons; but in the Plateau districts of Seoni and Mandla, as also in Chhattisgarh and Bhandara, there is a very large contraction. The districts which are least affected are Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul.

The outturns have been peculiarly difficult to estimate owing to the extreme inequality of the yield between fields actually adjoining, which has characterized this season. Crops sown at particularly favourable junctures have yielded fully, while those on adjacent fields of similar advantages have withered up. In no district is the estimated outturn in excess of 10 annas, though in the open portions of the two western tahsils of Hoshangabad and the rich embanked lands of Jubbulpore, the yield has amounted to little short of three-fourths of a full average. In most districts the estimate varies between 7 and 9 annas, but in Saugor, Damoh ahd Bilaspur and outturn of only 5 annas to 6 annas is reported.

For the Provinces, as a whole, the outturn is estimated to amount to 431,689 tons, which not only falls short of last year's poor crop, but is far below the outturns of the preceding periods of five and ten years. The shrinkage in area goes a considerable way in accounting for the reduced yield. Although then the outturn of the year is very short, its quality is excellent. There has been no disease, and the grane is plump and well suited for seed purposes which augurs well for the future.

The export of wheat, which reached its zenith in 1888-89, at 100 lakhs of maunds and averaged 70½ lakhs during the quinquennial period 1888-89 to 1892-93, showed an extraotdinary decline in the year ending 31st March 1895, when less than 15 lakhs of maunds were exported. There are as yet no great signs of any recovery in trade; the exports of the period 1st October 1895 up to the 25th April 1896, contrasting as below with the corresponding figures of the three previous years:—Bags of 2½ Maunds.—1892-93, 812,045; 1893-94, 718,525; 1894-95, 223-326; 1895-96, 238,990. Chhattisgarh is doing something in the way of export, but the exports from the Nagpur, and especially the Jubbulpore blocks, are insignificant. Almost half of this year's traffic is contributed by the Nerbudda Division, the stream of traffic setting from Harda up the Indian Midland Railway towards Saugor and Bundelkand, rather than in the Bombay direction, where there is, I learn, but little demand for European export.

During 1892-93 agricultural prices rose, but the collapse of the Indian wheat trade in 1893 brought about an extraordinary fall in the prices of agricultural produce. Since then we have had a succession of poor seasons, culminating this year, when the rice crop was also short. During 1894-95 the price of wheat rose in response to the character of the harvests; the advance being most marked in Chhattisgarh, where wheat soid in 1895, 25 to 33 per cent. dearer than in 1894. In most districts this year prices show an advance of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. on the rates prevailing in April 1895. Prices now rule high in Saugor, Damoh and the Murwara thasil of Jubbulpore, where both autumn and spring crops singnally failed. With the shrinkage of the area under wheat the supply of this commodity is limited, which naturally conduces to high rates. Moreover, gram, which has been largely substituted for wheat, shows a tendency to rise, thereby afording an instructive confirmation of the general shortness of crops this season.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

Final Report on the Linseed Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1896:—

The annexed Statement gives details of the area and estimated outturn of the current season's linseed crop in the form prescribed by Director-General of Statistics, in his letter No. 7, dated the 24th February 1896.

The area under the crop has fallen to less than half the area cropped with linseed last year. It is also far below the averages of the five and ten preceding years. Last year there was a great expansion owing to the scarcity of wheat seed; linseed being a cheep substitute. The late rainfall of the authumn months of that year also enable poorer soils, which are generally reserved for kharif cultivation, to be placed under linseed. In the season under report, the extreme drought to which allusion is made in the wheat forecast is now show to have reduced the sowing of linseed to an extent which was not appreciated when the previous forecasts were submitted by District officers. The rustshrivelled seed also germinated badly in the north of the Provinces, thus causing a contraction in the crop-bearing area. It may, moreover, be presumed that the comparative failure of this crop during the last two seasons has rendered it an unpopular investment. In the black-soil lands of the rice-growing districts of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara and Balaghat where linseed is commonly broadcasted among the rice before it ripens, under a system of cultivation known as utera, there has been an extraordinary contraction. With little or no moisture in the rice fields in September, the utera sowings could not in many parts be effected. The Bilaspur district has suffered even more than Raipur, as the conditions were more favourable in the two tahsils of Drug and Dhamtari, owing to rain falling later in the season.

In spite of the largely reduced area, the outturn of the crop exceeds that of last year, and the quality is far superior. The estimated yield of the current year is 48,600 tons against 42,532 tons in 1894-95, but the figure is less than half what is usually harvested over a series of years.

Viewing the district in detail, the Nagpur country, where the crop is of real importance, and Betul have, as anticipated in February last, secured a crop between two-thirds and three-fourths of a full average outturn. In Saugor the crop is stated to have almost entirely failed, and the outturn hardly amount to 1 anna. In Damoh, Seoni and Bilaspur it is returned at one-fourth of an ordinary crop, while in the rest of the Provinces it ranges between a 6 anna and 8 anna yield. The Provincial outturn may be taken as approximating to 10 annas.

The total exports from the Provinces for the period 1st October 1895 to 25th April 1896 are compared below with the correspondidg figures of she parallel periods in the three preceding years:—Bags of 2½ Maunds.—1892-93, 428,846; 1893-94, 559,003; 1894-95, 143,518; 1895-96, 148,681. The bulk of the traffic is from stations within the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Blocks. The Nerbudda Division is also contributing a quota, but very little is being consigned from the Jubbulpore Division, where regarded en bloc, the outturn amounts to barely one-fourth of a yield, calculated at full standard rates.

The wholesale rates at which linseed is now selling at the principal marts on the railway, range between 9½ and 10½ seers to the rupee. It is thus about 10 per cent. cheaper than at the same time last year, when a rupee would only purchase 8½ to 9½ seers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th June, compared with the Statement of 2nd June, 1896:—

	June 2.			June 9.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.........	2,15,06,003	4	8	2,30,82,503	12	4
Other Deposits, &c...........	5,19,77,416	15	7	5,24,44,962	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	7,50,940	10	11	3,80,887	5	6
Sundries	30,56,970	8	1	31,02,793	6	6
Rs.	10,41,41,331	7	3	10,58,61,146	10	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	84,50,285	0	0	83,07,590	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	49,54,544	0	0	48,80,226	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,33,69,658	0	7	1,39,76,198	12	6
Credits do do.	1,37,61,661	12	2	1,46,49,160	11	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,07,31,516	7	2	2,92,58,599	6	8
Balances with other Banks	9,11,817	14	9	11,04,049	14	10
Bullion	4,889	2	8	4,889	2	8
Dead Stock	13,20,813	4	9	13,19,671	10	3
Stamps	10,786	14	6	10,433	11	0
Sundries	13,61,910	9	9	13,37,764	8	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,53,38,483	7	8	1,47,08,380	0	2
Do. at Branches ...	1,39,24,964	13	3	1,63,04,182	3	9
Rs.	10,41,41,331	7	3	10,58,61,146	10	2

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 9th June, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	5,84,850	Inc.
Do. at Branches......	9,91,651	do.
Other Deposits.....................	4,67,546	do.
Post Bills	3,70,053	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,17,013	Dec.
Loans	6,06,510	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,87,459	do.
Mercantile Bills	14,72,917	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,30,103	do.
Do. at Branches	23,79,218	Inc.

The French Academy held a sitting to fill the vacant chairs of M.M. Pasteur and Alexandre Dumas. For the former the eminent scientist Gaston Paris, was elected on the first ballot by twenty-eight votes. There were five candidates for the chair of Dumas, among them Zola and M. Barboux, a barrister, between whom the real struggle lay at the eighth ballot. M. Barboux received sixteen and Zola eight votes, and at this point the election was adjourned.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S new volume of "Studies subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler" will be published at the Clarendon Press early in July. Part I. will consist of eleven chapters on Butler himself. The substance of one of these, a reply to the Bishop's censors, appeared in the "Nineteenth Century," and most of another chapter, that treating f Butler's celebrity and influence was published in Good Words, but each of these has now been revised and supplemented by Mr. Gladstone. Part II., consisting of ten chapters, is devoted to such subsidiary studies as Discussion of a Future Life, Necessity or Determinism, Teleology, Miracle, the Mediation of Christ, and Probability as the Guide of Life; and of these only part of the first has been published in the "North American Review." The volume will be issued simultaneously in this country and in America.

The life and letters of Dr. Anthony Hort, the eminent scholar and Cambridge professor, will be published soon by Messrs. MacMillan in two volumes. These are prepared by his son, Mr. Arthur Fenton Hort, who has tried as far as possible to give the narrative in his father's own words. Dr. Hort put himself thoroughly into his letters, and so in the memoir which accompanies them, little has been attempted beyond the filling up of gaps. Among those who have taken a keen interest in the biography is the Bishop of Durham, with whom Dr. Hort was closely associated in the revision of the text of the Greek Testament.

Mr. John Lane will publish Mr. Le Gallienne's second series of Prose Fancies, and a group of papers by Mrs. Meynell, entitled The Colour of Life and Other Essays. Mr. Le Gallienne's volume begins with a study called a Seventh Story Heaven, and some of the other contents bear the names, Spring by Parcel Post, Variations upon Whitebait, and The Arbitrary Classification of Sex. Mrs. Meynell's book is dedicated to Mr. Coventry Patmore, and it also deals with many subjects, among them Eleonora Duse and her art.

Mrs. Oliphant's monograph on Joan of Arc, will be published within the next few days, in the Heroes of the Nations series. She thinks the use of the translation Joan quite unnecessary, and so uses for title the prettier Jeanne D'Arc. The book opens with a sketch of France in the Maid's time, and a contrast is made with our modern conditions of life. Joan is pictured as the sole being of her kind, who has ever attained full expression in this world. She cannot be classified, remarks Mrs. Oliphant, but is the impossible verified and attained. Many illustrations are given in the volume.

A new work by an American writer on political economy, Professor Hadley, of Yale, is about to appear here. It is an attempt to apply the methods of modern science to the problems of modern business. As long as Professor Marshall's book remains incomplete, says Dr. Hadley, there is nothing which does for readers of to-day what Mill did with so much success for those of half a century ago. That indicates the field Dr. Hadley has endeavoured to discuss, as he modestly puts it, to the best of his ability.

Mr. Moncure Conway writes an interesting introduction to The Age of Reason," to appear at once in the edition of Thomas Paine's writings which he is editing for Messrs. Putnam. As a result of his researches, this remarkable essay on religion will now be presented in a more complete form than we have had it before. It belongs, of course, to the period of the French Revolution, and the stir which it excited on its first appearance may be understood by the fact that nearly two score of contemporary replies to it are catalogued in the British Museum. Paine, being in prison, never was able to revise The Age of Reason, and to this Mr. Conway attributes his reference in it to six planets, although Herschel had then discovered Uranus.

Professor A. H. Keane has translated from the German a work entitled The Anti-Christ Legend, by Herr Bousset. This work deals with a famous saga, of which no special account exists in English, and Professor Keane is providing a prologue of some length. The book first gives a survey of the difficult relations of the literature bearing upon the subject of the Anti-Christ Legend. Then it presents the legend as fully as it can be constructed, and finally it offers an exposition of its origin and history. Syriac, Coptic and Slavic manuscripts may yet, Professor Keane remarks, have some light to shed on this chapter of Jewish and Christian folk-lore. Messrs. Hutchinson will publish the book at once.

Mr. Walter Lonergan's book on the Historic churches of Paris will be published shortly by Mr. Downey. Mr. Lonergan says in his introduction that three churches—Notre Dame, the Sainte Chapelle, and St. Denis—stand out in greater prominence than the others. He describes them as completely as possible, in the first place because they are often the only edifices of the kind in which average visitors to Paris, and even Parisians themselves, take an interest; and secondly, because they are the three great legacies of Gothic genius in the possession of the city. Mr. Lonergan has endeavoured to carry his subject ahead of anything that has been done before, and the book is fully illustrated, in part by Mr. B. S. Le Fanu.

M. Bernard Lazare, who is engaged just now in a lively polemical joust with Edouard Drumont, the celebrated anti-Semite, is at work on a novel to be called Les Porteurs de Torches. This will be the author's first important contribution to fiction, though he is well-known as a writer on social, political, and economic subjects. His novel, which will be ready for the autumn season, will reflect M. Lazare's view on the matter of social reforms. After a long stay at his country house, at Saint-Tropez, M. Emile Ollivier is back again in Paris. His health is in a more favourable state that for a long time past, and he is actively pushing forward the literary work he has on hand, which, in addition to his history of the Second Empire, includes a novel, Marie-Madeleine based on an incident from real life. M. Lissagarey has almost finished a history of the Commune based on the official Communist records which were long supposed to have been destroyed, but were found some time ago.

M. Paul Margueritte's new novel will appear early next month. The title chosen is L'Essor.—French professors of English seem disposed to write poetry. The example of Stephane Mallarme is well-known. M. A. Angellier, Professor of English, at Lille University, is about to follow in the footsteps of his colleague. His first volume of verse, A l'Amie perdue will be out in a week or so. Charles Vermaitre, the author of a number of books dealing with special aspects of Parisian life, has ready a popular account of Old Paris. The volume is to be called Paris Historique. The third volume of P. de la Gorce's history of the Second Empire is to be issued early in June. M. V., Barrucand has written from freshly discovered documentary evidence the life of Jean Rossignol, who played a prominent part in the taking of the Bastille, and commanded a republican army during the Vendean war. A beautifully illustrated edition is in preparation of the ballads of Francois Villon. The illustrations are by A. Gerardin, and they are being engraved by Julien Tinayre.

Mr. Marion Crawford is writing a new story, Corleone, which will appear serially in the "Century." Mr. Heinemann announces a novel by Mr. Stephen Crane, under the title Maggie, and a story by Mr. Basil Thomson, called A Court Intrigue. In the second week of June, Messrs. Dent will publish a novel over a nom de guerre which is said to conceal somebody well-known in society. The volume is entitled A Touch of Sorrow. Mr. Leonard Merrick's group of stories. This Stage of Fools, will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, on June 11. Some of the tales really relate to the drama. Mr. Marriott Watson is contributing another volume to Mr. Lane's four-and-six penny novels, under the title The Career of Delia Hastings. Sir William Nevill Geary's story in this series, A Lawyer's Wife, will appear on Tuesday.

The full English translation of Moltke's Letters to His Wife will be published next week by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Mr. John Ashton's book on the manners, fashions, customs, and life of the reign of William IV. will be issued by Messrs. Chapman, early in June. The first volume in the Wolseley series of military translations is now being prepared, and should be ready soon. It is the letters on strategy written by the late Prince Kraft Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Three volumes are announced for publication from the Bodley Head during next week. One is Mr. J. S. Fletcher's new group of natural history sketches, Life in Arcadia. Another is by Mrs. Roy Devereux, and under the title, The Ascent of Woman, it includes various studies of womankind. As to the third volume, it no doubt is bound up in a joke as well as in cloth, for it is The Works of Max Beerbohm, with a Bibliography by John Lane. The works ought to have an exciting sale.

Sir John Lubbock's volume on The Scenery of Switzerland will be out shortly, in time for the tourists, who are bethinking them of the Alps, or for those among them, who care for scientific subjects simply treated. Among these subjects are the geology of Switzerland, the origin of mountains, snow, and ice glaciers, valleys, lakes, action of rivers, influence of strata upon scenery the Jura, the Bernese Oberland. The book will be issued by Messrs. MacMillan.

Messrs. MacMillan will issue in a few days, Mr. Augustine Birrell's Duties and Liabilities of Trustees. The work consists of popular lectures lately delivered. It is an explanation of the present legal position of persons who have accepted an express executed private trust either under a will or deed. There is also to be a cheap edition of Mr. Birrell's "Res Judicatæ," uniform with the re-issue of Obiter Dicta. But this is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock early next month.

NOTICES.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
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SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
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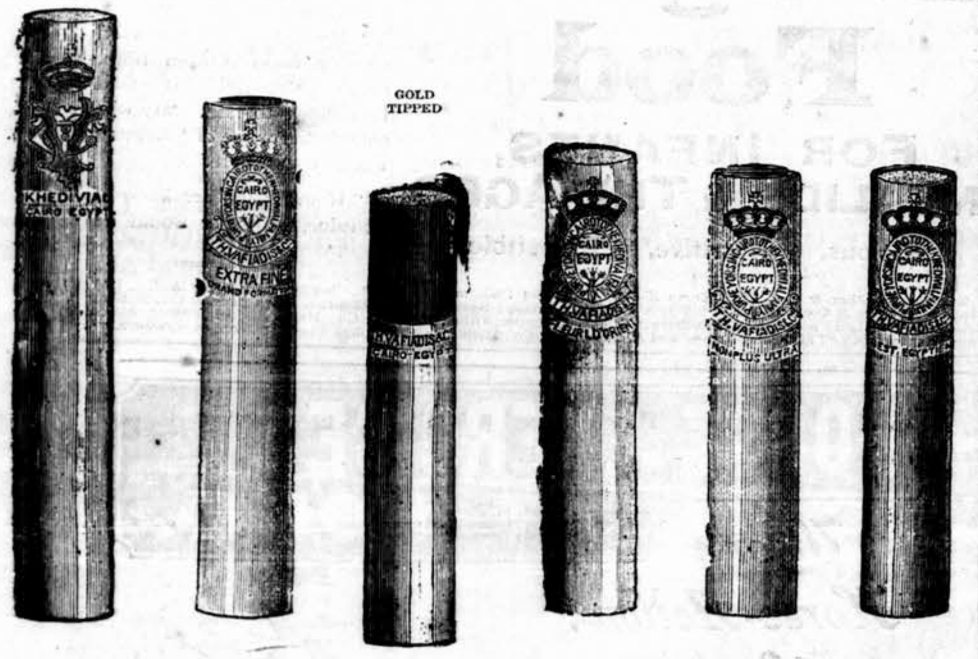

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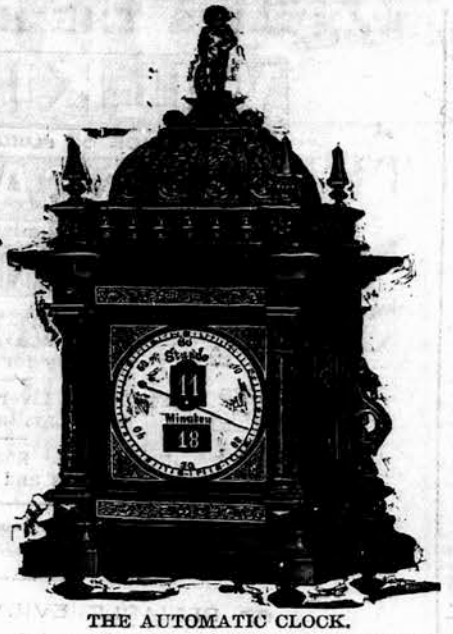

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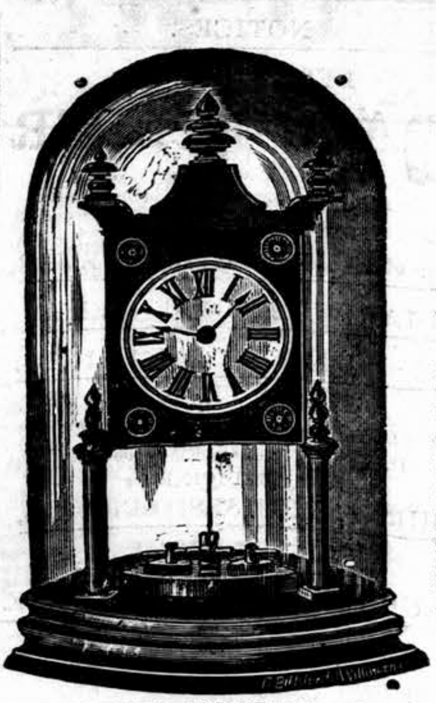

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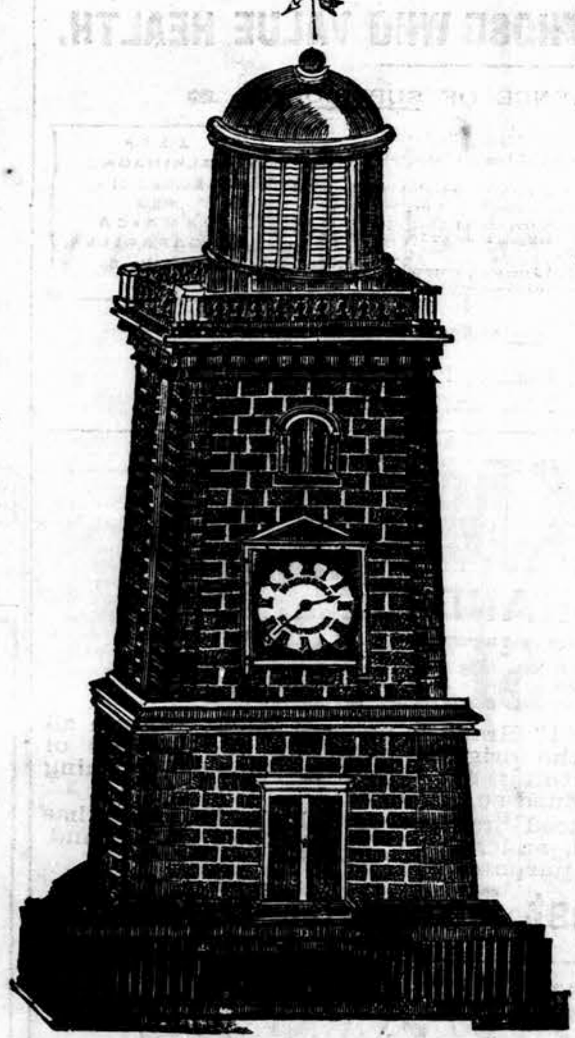

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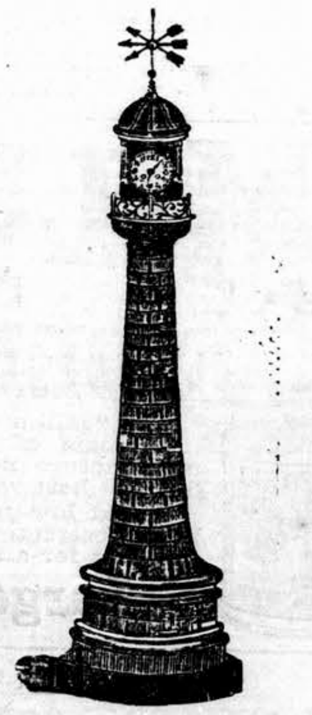

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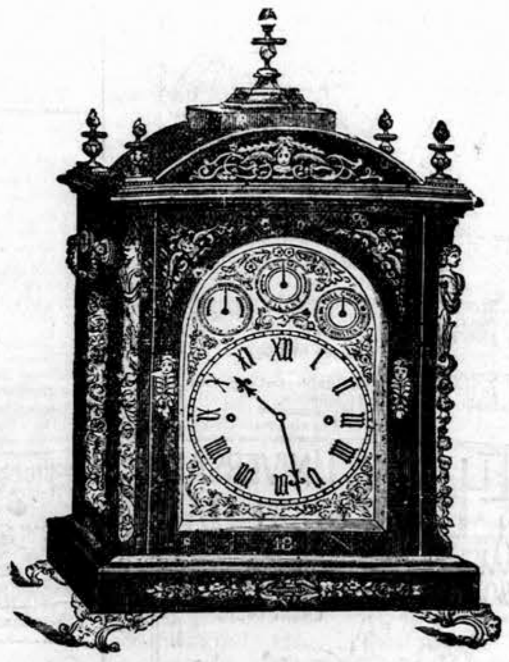

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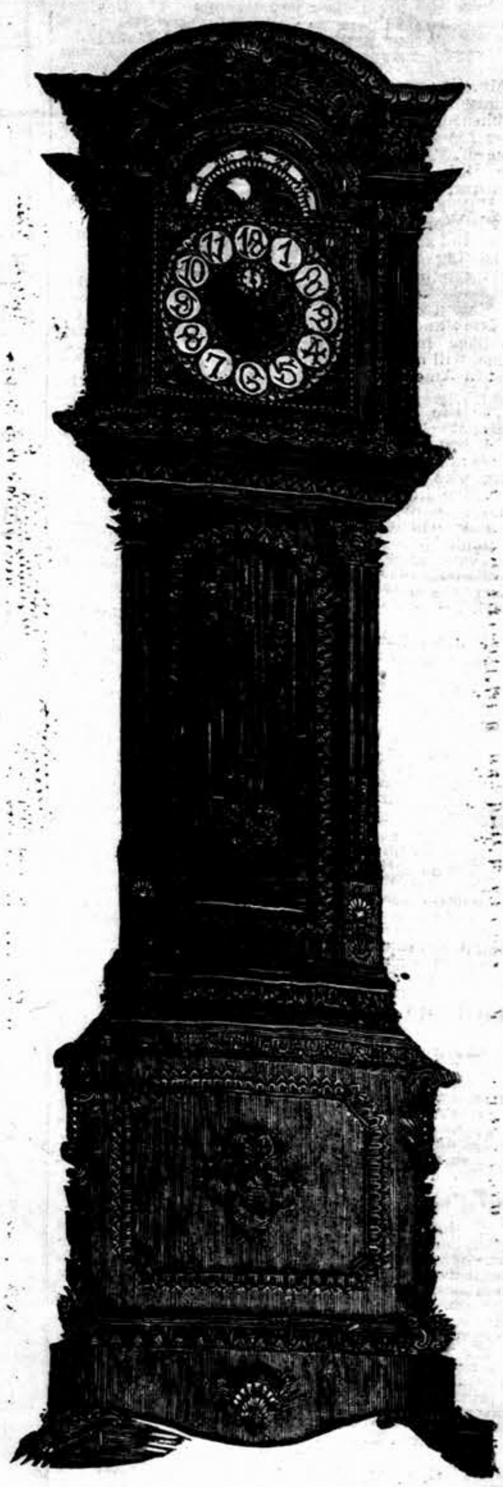

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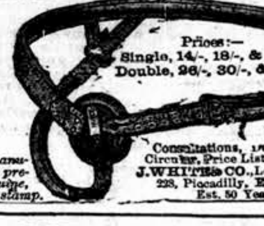

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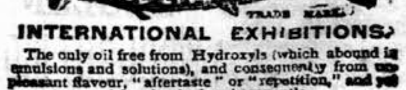

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